The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No. 337 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......£2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0}

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Engagement for Twelve Nights only of Madame CELESTE, and the principal Members of the Company of the Theatre Royal, Lyceum, London.

On This (SATURDAY), JUNE 2, 1860,

To commence with (as originally acted at the Theatre Royal, Lyceum) a New Historical Drama, adapted by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled

A TALE OF TWO CITIES,

FROM THE STORY BY CHARLES DICKENS, ESQ.

Celeste Dubois .. .. .. Madame Celeste.
Therese Defarge .. .. .. Madame Celeste.

To conclude with (First Time), an Original Extravaganza founded on the Popular German Fairy Tale, by the Brothers Grimm, entitled KING THRUSHBEARD; OR, THE LITTLE PET, AND THE GREAT PASSION.

The whole produced under the direction of MADAME CELESTE.

King Paterfamilias .. .. Mr. John Rouse.
King Thrushbeard .. .. Miss Kate Saville.
Princess Imperious .. .. Miss Hudspeth.

On Monday Evening next, 4th June, will be produced, under the immediate superintendence of Madame Celeste (for the first time in this city), the highly Popular Drama of the FRENCH SPY.

Being the Last Night but One of her Engagement.

On Tuesday Evening, June 5th, will be presented (never acted here), a New and Highly Interesting Drama, written by John Oxenford, Esq., embracing the whole strength of the Company, entitled THE LAST HOPE.

Martha .. .. Madame Celeste.

With other entertainments, being for the Benefit of Madame Celeste and the Last Night of her Engagement.

Mr. Harris begs to acquaint the patrons of the Theatre Royal, that notwithstanding the very serious responsibility attending the present engagement, there will be

NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES!!!

Box Office open from 11 till 4 o'clock, where places may be secured. Doors open at Seven; to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2. Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price—Dress Circle, 2s.; Second Circle, 1s. 6d. No Second Price to Pit or Galleries. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted. No money returned. Pass-out Checks not transferable. Children in the arms not admitted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Last Appearance but One of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON.

Every Evening Miss LOUISE KEELEY will sing the new and original song of "Two Strings to Love's Bow."

Every Evening Messrs. Bruce Norton, W. Ellerton, and E. D. Lyons.

On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JUNE 2,

The performances will commence with the Celebrated Nautical Drama, entitled

THE PILOT; OR, A TALE OF THE SEA.

Long Tom Coffin .. .. Mr. Bruce Norton.
Cecilia .. .. Miss F. Bland.

After which the Laughable Interlude of the ETON BOY.

Fanny .. .. Miss L. Thompson.
Mr. Dabster .. .. Mr. W. Ellerton.

To be followed by the Laughable Farce, entitled MY WIFE'S OUT.

Betty .. .. Miss Louise Keeley.
Mr. Scumble .. .. Mr. W. Ellerton.

To conclude with Oxenford's New Ballet Farce, entitled MAGIC TOYS.

Valentine .. .. Miss Lydia Thompson.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal., 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 15s.; Upper ditto, 8s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

Sole Lessee—Mr. T. Kirby. Director—Mr. J. Clompton Foster.

This Evening, and Every Evening during the Week, open with an entirely New and Talented Company.

The celebrated Grotesque, Pantomimist, and Comique, M. Bullen, from the Royal Princess' Theatre, London, will appear every Evening with his Son, in his Wonderful Entertainments, as performed before her Majesty and the Royal Family.

Mr. Robert Fraser, the celebrated Descriptive buffo vocalist and humorist, from the London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester concerts.

Harris, the Wizard of the World, who will appear each evening in his Astonishing Performance, which created such a sensation recently at the Crystal Palace.

Mdlle. Martinez, the fascinating Danseuse, from the Royal Opera. The City of Dublin Bell Ringers.

Miss F. Heart, the admired Soprano, from the Nobilities' Concerts London.

May-pole Dance on the Lawn, by twenty-six rustics, in picturesque costume.

Concluding each evening at 10 o'clock, with a grand display of FIREWORKS!

On a novel and splendid scale, under the special superintendence of Mr. Kirby, Pyrotechnist to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Band and Orchestra will be numerous and efficient, under the direction of Mr. W. Daly.

The Concert Hall has been splendidly decorated, and the Stage considerably enlarged for the Garrison Amateur Theatricals.

Admission to the Gardens, One Shilling. Admission to Hall—Reserved Seats, Sixpence; Promenade, Free.

Gardens open at Half-past Six. Performances commence at a Quarter past Seven.

The Lessee reserves the right of excluding all questionable characters.

Season Tickets to be had of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.

THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS' FAREWELL TO DUBLIN! THIS AFTERNOON, AT HALF-PAST TWO;

Upon which occasion the same Programme selected for the Visit of his Excellency THE LORD LIEUTENANT Will be presented.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

THIS AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

Positively FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS IN DUBLIN, THIS AFTERNOON, at HALF-PAST TWO.

The Company leaving for England, per the Mail Steamer, at half-past seven TO-NIGHT!

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS. ROTUNDO CONCERT-ROOM. MADAME LOUISE ERNESTINA,

Announces to the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of Dublin, that she will give the Second of a series, ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT.

SYLLABUS:

The Ruined Cottage, ... L. E. Landon.
Macbeth (scenes from), ... Shakspere.
Lalla Rookh (extracts from), ... Moore.
The May Queen, ... Tennyson.
School for Scandal (scene), ... Sheridan.
The Charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava, ... Tennyson.

PART II.

Extract from the Begum Speech, ... Ed. Burke.
Wolsey and Cromwell, ... Shakspere.
The Song of the Shirt, ... Hood.
Number One, ... Hood.
Mark Antony's Oration, ... Shakspere.
The Magpie, ... Mark Lewis.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock precisely.

Reserved Tickets, 2s. 6d. each; Family Ticket, admitting five, 10s.; Unreserved, 1s.

To be had of Messrs. Moses and Russell, Westmoreland-street; Messrs. Hardy and Cranfield, Grafton-street; Messrs. Curry and Mason, Sackville-street.

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

Open every Evening at a Quarter-past Seven, commencing at a Quarter to Eight o'clock.

THIS DAY (Saturday), June 2, DAY PERFORMANCE AT HALF-PAST TWO. EVENING at a Quarter to Eight.

LAST WEEK BUT THREE. STAR MALE AND FEMALE RIDERS OF THE WORLD!

Re-appearance of the World-renowned American Bare-back Rider and Vaulter, DAVIS RICHARDS.

MONDAY, June 4, THE WHITE WREATH AND THE FLITCH OF BACON, OR THE DUNMORE REVELS.

To be followed by the CHINESE FAIR, OR THE FEAST OF LANTERNS.

WEDNESDAY, June 6th.

Under the immediate patronage of Lieutenant-Colonel Eileson, and the Officers of the Royal North Lincoln Militia.

By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Eileson, the Band of the Regiment will attend.

DAY PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY, JUNE 9, Commencing at Half-past Two o'clock.

Mr. C. HENGLER

Begs to state that, as the Summer Season advances, the atmosphere of his Circus will be regulated so that Visitors will not be inconvenienced by the oppressive heat which generally marks most other establishments.

Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Second Class and Promenade, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve years of age, Half-price to all parts except the Gallery. Second price at Nine o'clock to Stalls and Boxes, Pit and Promenade.

Ladies and Gentlemen taught the polite art of Riding. Cards of Terms to be had at the Box Office.

After the Close of the Dublin Season, this Establishment will visit all the Principal Towns in Ireland.

Director and Proprietor, Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Annual Stated General Assembly of the Chamber will be held on This (SATURDAY), 2nd JUNE, at One o'clock, to receive the Report on the Council for the past year, to Elect a President, four Vice-Presidents, and twenty-one Members to be of the Council for the ensuing year, and to Ballot for the Admission of Members.

(By order)

A. RUSSELL, } Clerks of the
A. CURRY, } Chamber.

N.B.—No Member can vote unless his Subscription be previously paid.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day. (Sundays, from 9 to 11.)

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by an Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY. NORTH WALES.

Excursion Tickets will be issued at the Company's Office, Kingstown Pier, on and after JUNE 1st, 1860, until further notice, to Bangor and Conway, available for one calendar month.

FARES FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY.

From Kingstown Pier.	To Bangor. 1st Class.	To Bangor. 2nd Class.	To Conway. 1st Class.	To Conway. 2nd Class.
	19s. 6d.	15s. 6d.	21s. 0d.	17s. 6d.

The Tickets are available by any train or boat, must be shown to the Company's servants on demand, and if transferred will be forfeited.

Euston, May, 1860. (By order)

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute," a Guide to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the ...

TO BE SOLD, an annuity of ... ... acres of land, situate in ... shortly after ... apply by letter to Mr. Bryan M'Dermott ...

Public Notices.

SALE OF PART OF THE COMMONS OF BRAY. (SECOND SALE.)

In the Matter of the Bray Commons Inclosure Act, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners, acting in the above matter, will, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of JUNE Next, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Court House, Bray, set up and SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, subject to such conditions of sale as will be then and there produced, the Fee and Inheritance of the Lower Commons of Bray, containing 14 acres, English statute measure, be the same more or less; and also the Lots numbered respectively 34 to 53, both inclusive, and the Lots numbered respectively 66 to 72, both inclusive.

Maps of the Commons, showing the Lots for sale, may be inspected on application to Messrs. Brabazon & Gale, No. 5, Bachelors'-walk, Dublin; or at my Office, Bray.

(By order of the Commissioners)

J. L. BARRET, Clerk to said Commissioners.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHARLES FORD, of Enniskillen, in the County of Fermanagh, Draper and Shopkeeper, did by assignment bearing date the 30th day of May, 1860, and made between the said Charles Ford of the first part, and Robert Queale, of Back-lane, in the City of Dublin, Merchant, Trustee for himself and the other Creditors of the said Charles Ford, named in a Schedule thereto, of the second part, and the several persons whose names are thereunto subscribed, being creditors of the said Charles Ford, of the third part; assign all his Estate and Stock-in-Trade, Goods, Wares, Merchandises, Household Furniture, Fixtures, Plate, Linen, China, Books of Account, Debts, Sum and Sums of Money, and other, his Estate and Effects, to the said Robert Queale, in trust for the equal benefit of all the Creditors of the said Charles Ford, who shall, within 60 days from the date thereof, assent to the said assignment. The said assignment was only executed by the said Charles Ford on the day on which same bears date, in the presence of Augustus F. Jones, of Enniskillen, in the County of Fermanagh, Solicitor, and by the said Robert Queale, on the 31st day of May, 1860, in the presence of, and attested by, John J. Meldon, of No. 14, Upper Ormond-quay, in the City of Dublin, Attorney-at-Law, and same lies for signature at the office of the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1860.

JAMES DILLON MELDON, Solicitor for said Trustee, 14, Upper Ormond-quay.

BANK OF ENGLAND—UNCLAIMED STOCK.

Application having been made to the Governors of the Bank of England to direct the re-transfer from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt of the sum of £107 7s. 4d., consolidated 3 per Cent. Annuities heretofore standing in the names of Lady PAMELA CAMPBELL, of Frescati, Blackrock, Dublin, widow; and JULIA ELIZABETH HENRIETTA CAMPBELL, a minor; and which was transferred to the said commissioners, in consequence of the dividends thereon having been unclaimed on and from the 5th of January, 1850.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from this date, the said stock will be transferred, and the dividends thereon paid to the said Lady PAMELA CAMPBELL, who has claimed the same, unless some other claimant shall sooner appear and make out his claim thereto.

NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOLS OF THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

All Candidates seeking for admission into the above Institution must in future be prepared to pass an examination in Dublin, previously to their being received. They will be expected to know the subjects of the first four Classes on the Society's scale of proficiency, and in case of rejection the Committee will not be responsible for any of their expenses.

N.B.—The next Session will commence (D.V.) on the 8th of August next. Applications should be made as soon as possible for the usual form to the Rev. Alexander Leeper, Assistant-Secretary, 18, Kildare-street, Dublin.

ALTHORP'S AMERICAN CATTLE AND HORSE FEED.

A large quantity of this genuine article has now arrived, and is ready for sale; it is much approved by all practical Feeders, and if used according to directions, will prove a safe and sure restorative. For Horses and Harness Cattle its nutritive and fattening qualities cannot be surpassed, being free from all injurious substances.

This Food is eaten with avidity by all beasts when offered.

For Milch Cows it is an indispensable auxiliary, yielding an increased flow of milk, while the quality is perceptibly improved.

Circulars, with directions for use, &c., sent post free to any part of Ireland.

Joseph Thomas Jones, 12, Fleet-street, Dublin, Agent for Ireland.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. WESTMEATH RACES.

On MONDAY, 4th JUNE, 1860, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Return Tickets, at a SINGLE FARE for the Double Journey, will be issued to MULLINGAR as follows:—

From all Stations between Maynooth and Killucan, by Special Train leaving Broadstone at 9-30 a.m., available for Return by Special leaving Mullingar at 6-30 p.m.

From all Stations between Blanchardstown and Leixlip, by Ordinary 7 o'clock Morning Down Train, available for Return by Ordinary Up Train leaving Mullingar at 7-30 p.m.

From all Stations between Athlone and Castletown, by Special Train leaving Athlone at 10-30 a.m., available for Return by Special Train leaving Mullingar at 7-0 p.m.

From all Stations between Galway and Ballinasloe, by Ordinary Up Train leaving Galway at 5-30 a.m., available for Return by Ordinary Down Trains leaving Mullingar at 5-50 and 9-20 p.m., according to class.

From all Stations on the Longford Branch by Special Train leaving Longford at 9-15 a.m., available for Return by Special Train leaving Mullingar at 8-0 p.m.

From all Stations on the Cavan Branch by Ordinary Train leaving Cavan at 7-40 a.m., available for Return by Ordinary Train leaving Mullingar at 6-5 p.m.

From Roscommon and Knockcroghery, by Ordinary Up Train leaving Roscommon at 7-15 a.m., available for Return by ordinary Train leaving Mullingar at 5-50 p.m.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 26th May, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. WESTMEATH RACES AT MULLINGAR.

On MONDAY, 4th JUNE, 1860, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Half-past Nine o'clock Morning, and will return from Mullingar at Half-past Six o'clock Evening.

FARES. From Dublin to Mullingar and Back.

First Class .... FIVE SHILLINGS.
Third Class .... HALF-A-CROWN.

N.B.—No Luggage allowed.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 29th May, 1860.

THE GREAT MOELWYN SLATE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL: £50,000, in 10,000 Shares of £5 each.

Incorporated pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856-57.

DIRECTORS:

John Boyd, Esq., M.P., Coleraine.
Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock, Union Club, Trafalgar-square, London.
Sir James Dombrain, 25, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
Colonel Bush, 55, York Terrace, Regent's Park, London.
John Brewer, Esq., Uxbridge-square, Carnarvon.
James Matthews, Esq., Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 63, Cornhill, London.
J. G. Wilson, Esq., M.D., Raby House, Bath.
J. H. Bankhead, Esq., Fancourt, Balbriggan, Dublin.
T. G. Conquest, Esq., M.D., F.L.S., Finsbury-square, London.
(With power to add to the number.)

BANKERS:

London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London.
The National Bank, Dublin.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Meyrick and Gedge, 4, Storey's-gate, Great George's-street, Westminster.

BROKERS:

Messrs. Bruce and Symes, 37, Dame-street, Dublin.
Edward Fox, Esq., Government Stockbroker, 61, Dame-street, Dublin.
Messrs. J. and J. Stephens, Dublin.
Messrs. Orr & Co., Belfast.

LOCAL MANAGING DIRECTOR:

JOHN BREWER, Esq., of Carnarvon, Proprietor of the Llanberis Slate Quarries, Bwlch-y-Groes and Bryn Mawr.

SECRETARY:

JAMES WRIGHT, Esq., C.E.

OFFICES:

63, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

The object of this Company is to purchase and work the Moelwyn Quarries, as hereafter described. The Quarries are situate about four miles from Tan-y-Bwlch, in the Parish of Festiniog, in the County of Merioneth, North Wales, on a range of mountains adjacent to the Quarries known as Lord Palmerston's Quarries. They are held under the Crown, on lease for 31 years, from the 5th July, 1857, at a royalty of one-twelfth. The sett extends over 293 acres.

With a working capital of £20,000, it is estimated that 1,350 tons of slate can be made per month, producing £3,187 monthly, or £38,244 per annum, which, after deducting the expenses of working, viz. 21s. per ton, will yield a net profit of £10,494 per annum, equal to more than 34 per cent.; and these returns, it is believed, may be considerably increased as the operations of the quarry extend.

The Capital will be called up in the following manner:—10s. on application, 10s. on allotment, and the residue in calls of 10s. each, as may be found requisite; but not more than £2 per share is expected to be required.

Applications may be made to the Bankers, Solicitors, Brokers, or the Secretary, at the Company's Offices, where prospectuses, with full reports, may be obtained.

NOTICE.—Great Moelwyn Slate Company (Limited.) No applications for shares will be received after Friday, June 8th.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.—Visitors to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment.

The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.

P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

MONEY.—BILLS at Three Months promptly DISCOUNTED.—Apply, by letters only, to "L. M." Grafton-street.

£1000 (in one or two sums) TO BE LENT ON APPROVED SECURITY.—Apply to Mr. Hinson, New Ross; or Irish Times Office.

£700—WANTED to Borrow, for Three or Five Years, the above sum, at 6 per cent. on good security, or a suitable party would, in lieu of interest, be given a partner's share in a remunerative and rising business concern, on which above £2,000 has been lately expended. No money lender need apply.—Address, with real name, particulars, &c., "Omega," Irish Times Office.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established A.D. 1820.

Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.

BENTLEY AND SON, SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN, AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND, 110, GRAFTON-STREET.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME, 87, CHARLEMONT-STREET.

President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.

Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.

Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Crampton, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.

Since the year 1838 the Home has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken these 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.

The Committee feel confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanity can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received by the Rev. C. H. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary ..., by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman ... in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, ... where also Collecting Cards (... Home) may be obtained.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1825. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Head Office for Ireland—34 a, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.

Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 6, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.

PHYSICIAN:

J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,294l. 8s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential and working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

With which are united the "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," and "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICES—{ 448, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 30, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; and 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £50 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.

1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2d—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON. NEW BUSINESS, 1859.

Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.

New Premiums received during the year 1859, £38,300 2s. 10d.

Although the principal portion of this Society's Policies are upon first-class lives, its peculiar feature consists in the assurance, at equitable rates, of the lives of individuals of regular and temperate habits, whose proposals have been declined by other Offices.

Agent for Dublin:

JOHN S. STEVENSON, 114, GRAFTON-STREET.

Sermons.

DUBLIN.—ZION CHAPEL, KING'S INNS-STREET. RE-OPENING SERVICES.

The above place of worship, which for some weeks has been closed for repairs, painting, &c., will (D.V.) be re-opened for Divine Worship on THURSDAY, the 7th JUNE, 1860, when TWO SERMONS will be preached by the Rev. Henry Allon, of London. Morning Service to commence at Twelve, and the Evening at half-past Seven o'clock.

Also on the SABBATH following, JUNE 10th, the Re-opening Services will be continued, when the Rev. W. Urwick, D.D., will Preach in the Morning at Twelve o'clock, and the Rev. David Harding, the Pastor, in the Evening, at Seven o'clock.

Collections will be made after each of the above services, in aid of the funds for painting and improving the Chapel.

May, 1860.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING CONGREGATIONS, EUSTACE-STREET.

The Rev. John Shannon, of Hull, will preach in this Meeting House, on SUNDAY next, 3rd inst. Divine Service commencing at 12 o'clock. No collection.

Music.

PIANOFORTES.

ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.

MACKINTOSH AND CO., 12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN, Having completed their NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS (The most extensive in Ireland), Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

Old Instruments taken in Exchange.

Harmoniums from .... £4 4s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from .... £5 5s.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES. M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected from the Factories of COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c., and which they offer for Sale Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.

M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 12, ... ROW.

PIANOFORTES.—PIANOFORTES of the newest and most approved construction, by the celebrated London Manufacturers, in every variety of case, and at the lowest prices.

HARPS, by Erard, New and Second-hand.

HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, from Six Guineas upwards.

Second-hand Pianofortes at very Low Prices.

RUSSELL'S, 7, WESTMORELAND-STREET, (Corner of Fleet-street.)

Instruments Lent on Hire.

Education.

EDUCATION.

Classes for Trinity College, Apothecaries' Hall, Army, &c.

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Assisted by a Classical Sizar (First Honor-man), T.C.D., and a Professor of French of the University of France. Junior Pupils taught exclusively by the Principal. Four Boarders received. Terms Sixty Guineas.

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EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive Two Pupils to be educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend; and in the evening they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education. Advertiser would also receive Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examinations in the University or for Ordination. For further particulars apply to "Rev. E.D.C." Office of the Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

INSTITUTION FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE DE DEMOISELLES, dirigée par MME. DE CRETTES MORRISON, 26, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN. Masters of eminence in attendance for all branches of education, under the superintendence of the Principal, who is a Parisian.

References to Clergymen and Parents of the pupils now in the Establishment.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—Prospectuses, containing Synopsis of the Subjects prescribed for the several undermentioned departments of the Public Service, with reference to those candidates who have passed at the LATEST EXAMINATIONS, and Scale of Terms for BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS, will be forwarded on application.

HER MAJESTY'S ARMIES (Home and Indian); INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE; NAVAL CADETS; CIVIL SERVICE, comprising Customs, Post Office, Inland Revenue, War Department, Admiralty, IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETS.

W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.

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Classes for the University, the Military Colleges, &c., are in active operation.

Junior Pupils are carefully instructed.

GREAT CAPPAGH COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Parish of Schull, County of Cork, Ireland.

Capital £60,000, in 60,000 Shares of £1 each; of which 40,000 shares only will be issued, except with the sanction of the Shareholders.

Five shillings per share to be paid on application, and seven shillings and sixpence within two months, and seven shillings and sixpence per share within four months after date of allotment.

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REGISTERED OFFICES—London, No. 2, Cannon-street, E.C.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the lease and resuming the works of the Great Cappagh Copper Mine, which were suspended under peculiar circumstances, after about £20,000 had been judiciously expended in testing the permanent rich capabilities of the mine, which were successfully proved.

Upwards of £30,000 of rich ore has been raised from mere trial workings, which will save to the Company now resuming the works of this mine several years of labor, and the large outlay of capital already expended; so that large and immediate returns can now be made at an inconsiderable expense.

As evidence of the richness of the copper, it may be mentioned that the adjoining copper mines of Ballycummisk ... which, at the ticketings at Swansea, December 6th, 1859, realised £1,208 11s. on 108 tons, being an average of nearly £12 per ton, 18 ... which gave 18 per cent. of pure copper.

The nominal capital of the Company is £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each, of which 20,000 shares will be reserved, to be disposed of hereafter as the shareholders may determine, which, when the workings of the mine are established, may therefore be cancelled, and thus increase the value of the existing shares by upwards of 30 per cent.

The consideration to be paid for the purchase of the lease and previous outlay is £3,000 in money, and 10,000 paid-up shares. The lease is for 21 years from 29th September, 1858, renewable without fine, for a further period of twenty-one years. Royalty, 1-16th. Rent, £50 per annum.

Prospectuses, with sections and plans, as well as forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the Company, or from the Brokers. The evidence adduced before the House of Lords, on appeal, referred to in the prospectus, may be seen at the offices of the Company.

Landed Estates Court.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.

GENERAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

In the matter of the Estate of Courtenay Beresford Kenny, of Blakehill, in the County of Galway, Owner and Petitioner.

THE Court having ordered a Sale of the Lands of Breedfrum, situate in the Barony of Ross and County of Galway, held under fee-farm grant, dated 9th June, 1858, from the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, to the said Courtenay B. Kenny, all parties objecting to the sale of said lands are hereby requested to take notice of such order; and all persons having claims thereon may file such claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Records.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1860.

C. E. DOUBS, Examiner.

ALFRED MacDERMOTT, Solicitor for Owner and Petitioner, having Carriage of Sale, 36, Lower Sackville-street.

THE LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT.

In the Matter of the Estate of The Rev. Jas. Thos. Connolly Saunders, and Augusta Sophia Saunders, his Wife, Owners and Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of JUNE, 1860, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, in his Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, in Two Lots, the undermentioned Property, held in Fee-farm, situate in the Barony of North-salt, and COUNTY OF KILDARE:—

	Quantity of Land Statute Measure.	Head Rent.	Profit Rent.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LOT 1. A Fee-farm Rent arising out of the Lands known as Tyrrell's Land, Upper Division, Hamilton's Farm, and Collinstown, known as the Lodge, otherwise Music-Hall, with the Island Farm, and part of Knockmulrooney	137 2 31	73 10 3	123 8 9
LOT 2. The House and Garden on the Bridge of Leixlip, known as the Bridge House, and also the Tenter Park, the Fields called the Furry Hill, and a Fee-farm Rent arising out of the Black Castle Holding	9 3 35	15 10 0	21 11 5

The General Valuation of this Lot is £60.

DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1860.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

Lot 1 is held by one tenant, who has a very considerable interest therein, and holds under a Fee-farm Grant made in pursuance of the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act.

Lot 2 is held by three tenants; one holds as tenant from year to year; one by Fee-farm Grant, made in pursuance of the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act, and one by lease of lives renewable for ever.

A portion of the above Property is situated in, and the remainder close to, the town of Leixlip.

For Rentals and further particulars, application may be made at the Office of the Landed Estates Court; or to

THOMAS JAMESON, Solicitor having carriage of the sale, No. 189, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

M'Dougall v. Butt and Others.

TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed on, pending the defendant's right to redemption within nine months, the House and Premises, No. 73, Lower Leeson-street, as lately occupied by the defendant.

Apply to Messrs. WATSON, Solicitors, 90, Harcourt-street; or Messrs. BENTLEY, 110, Grafton-street.

KING'S COUNTY. DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TULLAMORE.

To be Sold by Private Sale, and immediate possession given, the Stock and Good-will of the Charleville Arms Hotel, Tullamore, known as RIDLEY'S HOTEL.

The Proprietor, intending to retire from business, will dispose of the above, together with the Furniture, Glass, Linen, Plate, &c. Also, the Horses, Carriages, Hearses, Vans, covered and outside Cars, Railway Buss; and every other matter connected with the establishment.

This Hotel, established for upwards of a century, is in perfect order, and fully furnished in every respect; it is situated in the centre of the town of Tullamore, one of the most improving in Ireland; has a large Yards, with Extensive Stabling, Coachhouses, Corn Store, &c., and a very productive Garden attached.

It is seldom such an opportunity offers to any one wishing to embark in this business, as the Hotel is the only one in the town, and enjoys a large trade, which is much assisted by the two Assizes, and four Quarter Sessions being held in it (which is the county town); also, six large Fairs in the year, and two weekly Markets, all of which, bring a large and remunerative profit to the establishment.

The Posting Department is in full working order, and doing an extensive business.

All will be disposed of at a fair and reasonable valuation.

The premises contain a sufficient quantity of Hay, Straw, Oats, and Feed for two months.

For further particulars inquire of the Proprietor, Mr. Ridley, Charleville Arms Hotel, Tullamore.

Until disposed of, the business of the establishment will be carried on as usual.

COUNTY WICKLOW. DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE, ADJOINING THE TOWN OF BALTINGLASS.

TO BE LET, on Lease or otherwise, from the 1st of May, a commodious Dwellinghouse, with Pleasure-ground, Garden, Yards, and every necessary Outoffice, ... containing two Sittingrooms, ... Bedrooms, ... Front and Back Stairs, &c. The whole concern is in perfect order, and will be let either with or without a Field of about 3 Statute Acres of Prime Land immediately adjoining.

Application to be made to ROBERT H. ANDERSON, Esq., Stanley Lodge, Baltinglass.

MONKSTOWN, KINGSTOWN, DALKEY, KILLINEY, SANDYCOVE, &c.—The Subscriber respectfully begs to intimate that he is prepared to Let for the season, or yearly, a number of elegantly-furnished and most desirably-situated Residences (detached or otherwise) in the above localities; also, several Villa Residences to be sold. For further particulars, and orders to view, apply to ALEXANDER DOWNES, Agent to the Scottish Provincial Fire and Life Assurance Company, Post Office, Monkstown.

KINGSTOWN—30, CORRIG-AVENUE.—TO LET, fully Furnished, on moderate terms, from June till November, a House (within five minutes' walk of the Railway), containing three Bedrooms, a large airy Drawingroom, Parlour, Pantry, and Kitchen, or the upper part, with attendance.—Apply on the Premises.

TRAFALGAR-TERRACE, MONKSTOWN.—To be Let, elegantly and completely Furnished for the Summer, or Unfurnished for such term as may be agreed on, one of the most commodious of the handsome modern Houses in this range, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the Bay and opposite coast. It contains a Drawingroom and Breakfast Parlour, Drawingroom, four Bedchambers, Servants' Rooms, Water Closet, superior Basement Storey, Kitchen with range, and every convenience, Garden, Coach-house, and Stables attached.—Apply to H. Maclean, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

WORTH LOOKING AFTER.—A Four-Room House, large lock-up Yard, Stable, and Out-Offices, with large Fruit, Flower, and Vegetable Garden, cropped; would be Let to a tenant approved of for 16 Guineas per annum. Situate Lower Rathfarnham, below Nutgrove-avenue.—James Kelly, caretaker.

A WELL-SECURED PROFIT RENT FOR SALE.—To be Sold, a Vested Life Estate in a Profit Rent of £35 per annum, issuing out of Lands, &c., in the North of Ireland (held by one tenant), and of which the Poor Law Valuation is £200 per annum. The life is aged 39 years (insurable). An indemnity will be given that the vendor will not reside in any place out of the United Kingdom where an extra insurance per annum is chargeable.—For particulars, apply to Fetherston and Mead, Solicitors, 6, Foster-place.

KINGSTOWN.—TO BE LET, Furnished, for 3 or 6 months, a semi-detached House, containing 2 Sittingrooms and 5 Bedrooms, with other requisites; (Situation convenient, within 3 minutes' walk of the Victoria Baths, Railway Stations, &c. Terms very moderate, as the family are anxious to leave.—For particulars address a line to "X.Y., House," Irish Times Office.

TO BE LET, in the neighbourhood of Sackville-street, a Drawingroom, Diningroom, and Bedrooms, or part of same newly and beautifully furnished. Terms very moderate.—For cards of inspection, apply at Miss Gilligan's, 36, Henry-street.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD! AT 18, WINDSOR-TERRACE.

Mrs. Bridges, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 18, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED LODGINGS, consisting of a Parlour and one or two Bedrooms, in the house of a respectable private family, residing in the best part of Harold's-cross, where there are no other lodgers or children.—Address "L. N.," Irish Times Office.

FURNISHED LODGINGS.—Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with one or two large airy Rooms, on the Second Floor, in a healthy locality. Terms moderate.—Apply at No. 1, Prospect-terrace, Royal Canal.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.

The above was never more perceptible than in the improved Style of Coat-Cutting Adopted by JOHN COLES, DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street.

Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of

COAT-CUTTING,

by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that

"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR, 5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET (Late 14, Dawson-street).

Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at £4. 10s., consisting of BLACK DRESS COAT, Do. TROUSERS, and MORSCHILL VEST.

Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.

5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT R. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 32, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens).

A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Sociable Brougham. A Chariot Brougham. A Pilentum; formerly a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with cane-over work. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog-Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.

Carriages of every description to Let, with ...

PLATE GLASS ... PIER AND CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions Silvered and Unsilvered for Mirrors, Sashes, &c.

WALTER BURKE, 21 and 22, Middle Abbey-street.

Miscellaneous.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED, By WILLIAM BRODRICK, WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818,

For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments.

Every description of Silver Mounting, for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 8th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.

Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand. Please observe—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.

WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. have now on show a superb Summer Stock of Plain and Fancy FRENCH SILKS.

Black Glacés, Ducapes and Gros Royal, Figures and Cross-overs, Coloured Broches and Chenes,

Black, White, and Coloured Moire Antiques,

Five, Seven, and Nine-flounced Robes,

Small Pattern Silks, Checks and Stripes, considerably under the usual prices.

FRENCH RIBBONS,

Plain and Fancy Bonnet and Cap, Chene and Broche in all widths, Lutes in all the new and fashionable colours,

Mauve, Ondine, Magenta, Louise, and Rose de The, Velvets and Sashes, French Flowers, French Feathers.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS,

In Five, Seven, and Nine Flounces, all the new fabrics for the season; Barege Anglais, Plain and Broche Grenadines.

Mousseline de Soie, French Tissue Cloaks, &c., in great variety.

These Goods are all fresh from the Manufacturers' hands, THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES, Excellent Materials, Elegant Designs, and remarkable for Cheapness.

COMMERCIAL HALL, 21, 22, 23, GRAFTON-STREET, 42, 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

FRESH ARRIVALS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, In all the leading Richmond, Leamington, Victoria, Turban, and other shapes.

An immense variety of Trimmed BONNETS, in straw and Crinoline, &c.

MOURNING BONNETS, in endless variety.

A tremendous Stock of BONNET RIBBONS, much under value.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., And well worthy the attention of all buyers.

BARNARDO'S CHEAP STRAW BONNET AND MILLINERY WAREHOUSES, 38, MARY-STREET, and 4, DAME-STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.

J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged ..	14	0	0
Do. do. second do seven do. do. ..	10	0	0
Gold Geneva, best made, ten years engaged ..	7	0	0
Do. do. second quality, five years engaged ..	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged ..	4	17	6
Second quality do. five years engaged ..	4	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged ..	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged ..	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer.

In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.

Please note address.

J. MAYFIELD, WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. Manufactory and Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.

* The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, DRESSING CASE BAGS, CARRIAGE AND TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c.

The Largest and most Beautiful Assortment in the Kingdom.

AT AUSTIN'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, Nos. 6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.

Every novelty in FOREIGN FANCY GOODS; Together forming a brilliant and elegant display of Articles suited for WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

All kinds of Repairs Executed.

AUSTIN'S, 6 AND 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF CARPETS, &c., SINCE THE NEW TARIFF.

P. SHERIDAN, 22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET, Begs to direct attention to his recent purchases for the various departments in his Establishment. He has obtained all the advantages consequent on the markets being open to free competition, the full benefit of which he is determined to give his patrons and the public.

P. S. particularly directs attention to a large lot of Kidderminster Carpets (all wool), at 2s. 11d. per yard; Union ditto, from 1s. 6d. Also to the reduced price list of Turkey Carpets, all sizes; all the new patterns in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Tapestries, Patent Felts, &c. Oilcloths, from 18 inches to 24 feet in width;

Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.; Table Covers, all kinds; Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, &c.

P. S. has added a Curtain Department, with the newest designs, and is prepared to fit up Window Curtains, Blinds, &c., in the best possible manner, in all parts of the country.

P. SHERIDAN, Agent for Ireland for Patent Kamptulicon, or Elastic Floorcloth. 22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES, (Secured by Seventeen distinct Patents), LATE AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. Great Reduction in Prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO. beg to inform the Public that, on and after May 31st, they will Sell their SEWING MACHINES at a great reduction. The Prices in future will be as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
New Family Machine and Iron Stand complete		10	0	0
Letter A.	"New Style,"	10	0	0
No. 1, 12 In. Table	"	12	0	0
No. 2, 18 In. Table	"	13	0	0
No. 2, 18 In. Table	" with Vibrating Presser combined with Feed Wheel,	15	0	0
No. 3, 24 In. Table and Iron Stand complete		[illegible]		

In consequence of the rapidly increasing demand for our Machines we have recently been obliged to enlarge our Manufactory four-fold. Our facilities now for manufacturing will enable us to turn out 120,000 Machines annually; yet this immense number, we fully believe, will be inadequate to the wants of the community. For Domestic use, and every variety of manufacturing purposes, the superior merit of Singer and Co.'s Machines is well known in every civilised country throughout the world; hence their superior qualities need no comments from us. Every Machine is thoroughly tested before leaving our Manufactory, and warranted perfect.

I. M. SINGER AND CO., 69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

George F. Bennett, sole Agent for Ireland.

FAWCETT AND CO.'S

Celebrated Genuine Black Tea, ... 4s 0d per lb.
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou, ... 3s 8d "

Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.

FAWCETT & CO.'S

Excellent Dinner Sherry, ... 24s 0d per doz.
Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (fresh bottled), ... 28s 0d "

Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s per dozen.

FAWCETT & CO.'S

Best Old Irish Whiskey, ... 16s 0d per gal.
(A quality rarely met with.)
Fawcett & Co.'s Fine old Mellow, do., ... 14s 0d "
(Particularly recommended for family use.)

Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.

OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT

is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c., at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.

FAWCETT & CO., DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES in the Perfumery and Fancy Departments of GEORGE OLDHAM and CO.'S MEDICAL HALL, 107, GRAFTON-STREET.

An extensive assortment of Smelling Bottles, Union, Patent Spherical, Spring, and Plain Stoppered of various colours, in Gold or Silver.

Vinaigrettes, of different patterns and colours, and in cases.

Rich Cut Toilet and Perfume Bottles, coloured and plain.

Perfume and Pomade Cases of various designs, and of the best description. Solid-backed Ivory Hair Brushes, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and India-Rubber Combs.

The Jockey Club, Royal, Cantharidine, and every other Pomade of repute. The most approved British and Foreign Perfumery—Frangipanni, Royal, Jockey Club, Bio Bouquet, &c.

Brushes of all kinds, Sponges and Bags, Soaps, Creams, Sachets, Hair Washes, Perfumed Vinegar, Eau de Cologne, &c., as well as every other Toilet Requisite in use.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.

The DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY beg to direct special attention to their MANURES.

The Company manufacture the following Manures, which they guarantee of the best description:—

TURNIP MANURE, &c.

	Per ton. £	s.	d.
Vitriolised Bone Manure for Turnips,	7	0	0
Urate for Mangels, Carrots, Cabbages, and Rape,	7	0	0
Potato, Corn, and Grass Manure,	7	0	0
Mineral Superphosphate of Lime,	6	0	0
Blood Manure,	6	0	0
Crushed Bones,	7	10	0
Sulphuric Acid (Oil of Vitriol),	0	0	0

Delivered free to Railways and Canals in Dublin.

From 3 cwt. to 5 cwt. without farm-yard manure, or 2 cwt. with farm-yard manure, will be a sufficient dressing for an Irish acre.

Analyses and testimonials in favour of, and directions for mode of using, these Manures, may be had on application at the Office, 29, Usher's-quay.

JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.S.L.D., Manager.

A reduction to large consumers.

SOAP, CANDLES, COLZA OIL. PATRICK BYRNE

Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the first-class quality of his CROWN, BROWN, AND WHITE SOAPS, WAX, SPERM, AND COMPOSITE IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES, which he offers on most Advantageous Terms.

A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE, 47, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.

A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for Sale.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR HIRE.

Best Patent Portable ... Steam Engines, with THRESHING MACHINES, and CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED;

... Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potatoe Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements. Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power.

The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds, the small portable Patent Threshing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses; and are capable of Threshing from 50 to 80 Barrels per day.

For terms and further information apply to

JAMES NOBLE, DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CHAPELIZOD, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Miscellaneous.

WEDDING CARDS FOR THE MILLION

To those about to be married.

A WEDDING ORDER COMPLETE FOR 21s.

100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards;
100 Gents.' do. do.
100 Wedding Envelopes, Silver Edge, Printed on Lap with maiden name;

The price including Three Plates, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes, Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.

JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer, 33, WILLIAM-STREET, Dublin.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.

Patronised by the Queen:

S. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller. 29, 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29.

By Appointment Bog Oak Carver To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 22, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.

Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

26, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

J. TWEEDALL (for eighteen years Foreman to J. Lamprey) respectfully solicits a trial of his Warranted TABLE CUTLERY, made of the best double refined Shear Steel, the same quality as had been manufactured at the late J. Lamprey's, which gave such universal satisfaction. Prices from 8s. to 42s. per dozen Knives and Forks.

NO SECOND PRICE.

KILKENNY MARBLE DEPOT, 26, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

CHIMNEYPIECES in IRISH AND FOREIGN MARBLE, Manufactured by WATER-POWER AND PATENT MACHINERY.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years.

J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.

Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

Patronised by H.M. the Queen.

All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

BEDDING PLANTS. F. BRIDGFORD AND SON'S CATALOGUE OF DAHLIAS, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS, &c., &c.,

Is now ready, and may be had Post Free, on application.

DUBLIN, 48, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND SPAFIELD NURSERY, BALL'S-BRIDGE.

NEW DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SETS. We beg leave to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the above, in all the new colours, and of the most elegant shapes, and designs. Prices will be found as moderate as in any of the professingly cheap houses.

GREGG & SON, CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP WAREHOUSE, 13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Note.—Several remnants of sets (best quality), to be had at cost prices.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new, AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY CHARLES WALL, 67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.

FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for Cleaning Plate, Plated Ware, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

WILLIAM M'CLEARY WIGHTMAN (Nephew and Successor to the late Mrs. M'Cleary), PRINT-SELLER, ARTISTS' COLOURMAN, Stationer, and Picture Frame Manufacturer, 24, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.

Agent for the Musical Bouquet, and the Shilling Art Union. Engraving and Lithographic Printing neatly executed.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS. We have received from the first London Makers A large assortment of the Newest Designs in BRONZED TEA URNS AND SWING KETTLES.

J. E. and Co. desire to call attention to their splendid Stock of the above, and also to their IRON BEDSTEADS, with Mattresses complete, including the Iron Chair Sofas, suitable either for a Chair, a Sofa, or a Bed.

We would particularly call attention to Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges, by means of which the expense of cooking, as compared with the ordinary process, is greatly diminished.

In REGISTER GRATES our stock is fully assorted.

Among the many other articles which might also be named, we would particularly desire to call attention to the following, viz.:—

Moderateur Lamps, Fenders and Fire Irons, Table Cutlery, Electro-plated Knives and Forks, Tea Sets, &c.; French Eight-day Clocks, Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers, Papier Mache Tea Trays, &c.

JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO., Manufacturers of the PATENT GAS WORKS for Lighting Gentlemen's Country Residences, Towns, Mills, Manufactories, Colleges, &c.

GAS FITTERS, BRASS FOUNDERS, AND HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERS;

Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

SEED POTATOES. Table Potatoes, Horse Carrots, Parsnips, Coals, Salt, 60 sacks of Imported Kemps for present planting; also, Pinkes, Kidneys, Bangors, Tolins, Protestants, White Rocks, and Scotch Downs, direct from the growers.

SCOTCH APPLES.—30 cwt. Scotch Apples prolific, and excellent for present planting, in bags of 2 cwt. each, delivered, carriage free, to rail or canal at 3s 6d per cwt.

Gilcrain, Crosby, and Seaton Moor Coals, at Ship's Prices.

SHAW'S STORES, TALBOT-STREET. OFFICE, 93, TALBOT-STREET.

Sacks for country orders supplied free of hire. Deposit only required.

Potatoes for Pig and Fowl Feeding.

THE TURNIP CROP, 1860.

To secure a good Turnip Crop is of the utmost importance to the Agriculturist. If Farmers apply a low priced, adulterated compound, instead of Genuine Artificial Manures, they need not look for a profitable or satisfactory return.

The Best Artificial Manure for the Turnip Crop is PERRY'S VITRIOLISED BONE MANURE.

A careful trial and comparison with Guano or any other Artificial Manure will prove this to be the case.

Prices, Testimonials, Analysis, &c., free on application.

JAMES PERRY, Dublin Chemical Manure Works, DOLPHIN'S BARN-LANE: Office, 12, Eden-quay, DUBLIN.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—I beg to inform the Farmers of Ireland that I have just received another large Cargo, shipped ex Caroline, Messrs. Gibbs' import vessel, in Liverpool. The Manure is in first-rate order, perfectly dry, and in bags sound and unbroken. Early orders are requested. See Pamphlet, sent gratis, and free by post, on application, containing full and accurate directions for the use of this valuable Manure; as also Testimonials from some of the most experienced Agriculturists in Ireland, to whom it has given entire satisfaction. Genuine Peruvian Guano has rarely been known to fail, judiciously applied.

A. PALMER, 5, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.

Stores—Arch No. 7, Dublin and Drogheda Railway Terminus, Amiens-street.

Cards.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES. STEREOSCOPES, OPERA, RACE, AND REGATTA GLASSES, at greatly reduced prices, At 33, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 22 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

INDIA PALE ALE. WILLIAM WHITWELL & CO., STORES, No. 1, William's-row, Bachelor's-walk, DUBLIN. Agent—WILLIAM POLSON.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 2 and 3, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street), Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

T. CORBETT, MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.

T. CORBETT, 14, DUKE-STREET.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 21, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.

Please note address—21, William-street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FLOUR, best white, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 4d. per stone. Do. superfine, for making Bread, 2s. to 2s. 2d. WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. to 2s. Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.

Orders by letter carefully attended to.

Custom-House Steam Mills, No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859.

WM. POWER, Proprietor.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF HOLDFAST SAFES AND CHESTS, In great variety at HODGES AND SONS, 18, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

Wants.

A LADY for many years engaged in Tuition, and a member of the Established Church, wishes for a re-engagement in a Gentleman's family as Resident Governess; her course of instruction comprises English, French, Music, and Drawing; testimonials satisfactory, and references most respectable.—Address "A. B.," Irish Times Office.

June 2nd, 1860.

A LADY is anxious to procure a Situation for a Young Girl from the country, as Kitchenmaid or Under Housemaid; she knows something of house work, and can wash pretty well.—Address "J. B.," No. 3, Garville-avenue.

AS BUTLER.—A Foreigner wants a Situation as above; the highest testimonials can be produced from families of rank with whom he has lived since he came to Great Britain; is a Protestant.—Any communication to "F. L." Middle Mountjoy-street. P.S.—A situation in the country preferred.

A YOUNG WOMAN from the Country wishes for a Situation as Plain Cook or Thorough Servant; can wash and make up well; has no objection to the country, and understands the care of a cow; references satisfactory.—Address "S. M.," Irish Times Office, or 1, D'Olier-street.

THE friends of a respectable Lad are anxious to place him either as Inside or Outside Servant in a Gentleman's family, where he would be taught his business; or would take a situation where he would make himself generally useful. Wages not an object.—Address, "A. B.," to care of Mr. ..., Burrin-street, Carlow.

A YOUNG GIRL from the country wants a Situation as Child's Maid or Housemaid; will be well recommended by her last mistress, a clergyman's lady; a prompt situation will be accepted on very reasonable terms.—Apply "E. K.," Irish Times Office; or, 2, Spire View, Rathgar.

Wanted.

WANTED immediately, a Young Man to act as Porter; he must be sober, and of good address.—Call at 6, Lower Sackville-street.

WANTED, a Butler for a small family in the country; he must be a really good servant.—Letters, stating full particulars of last service, and terms, addressed to "T. G. L.," Irish Times Office, will be attended to.

WANTED, a small fashionable Phaeton, Harness, and medium-sized Pony. The Phaeton should not have been long in use, and the Pony not more than five years old; handsome, and warranted perfectly sound, and gentle in harness. Any letter, stating full particulars and price, addressed to "A. H., Phaeton," office of the Irish Times, for one week, will meet with attention.

WANTED, a Smart Boy, as an Outdoor Apprentice. A small progressive salary will be given.—Apply in own handwriting, "W. Apprentice," Irish Times Office, or ... Crow-street.

Medical.

NEW MEDICAL HALL. ESTABLISHED A.D., 1831, By Pring and Co., NOW CONDUCTED ENTIRELY ON NEW PRINCIPLES Since October, 1859, By J. J. GRAHAM AND CO., Late of G. Oldham and Co.'s, 20, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

ALTERNATIVE AND TONIC MEDICINES, Suited for the present Season.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Fluid Extract of the Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, an excellent Alterative and Specific for Rheumatism and Cutaneous Eruptions.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Extract of Sarsaparilla and Cinchona, Tonic and Alterative.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Cardiac and Tonic Bitters, for indigestion, loss of appetite, and general debility.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Fluid Extract of Taraxacum, or Dandelion, useful in Dyspepsia and diseases of the liver.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Antibilious Family Aperient Pills, for which the House has been so long famed.

N.B.—Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions accurately compounded, by a properly qualified Staff, under the personal superintendence of the Proprietors (who reside on the premises), thereby guaranteeing to the Public accuracy and despatch.

Medicines delivered in all parts of the city and suburbs, also along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT and DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and well adapted to the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each .. £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from .. 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from .. 5 0 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS. 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful. Patients who have ... been ... neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their case without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.

Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.

Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.

OPINION OF W. MURDOCH, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, &c., &c.

"I entertain a high Opinion of Dr. de Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being much more satisfactory since I have administered it, than they were when I used the preparations of pale oil usually sold by the druggists. I never can get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. de Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT IT IS THE BEST OIL SOLD."

Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES, ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; DR. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY AND EVANS, of 28, Henry-street. (8)

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism. CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 96, Chester-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION. ESTABLISHED A.D. 18... 5, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

"An Institution, worthy of the support of all ... principle, and who are anxious for the preservation ... liberties of all denominations of our countrymen."

Right Hon. the Earl of ...

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AND TREASURER: THOMAS H. THOMPSON, ESQ.

HONORARY SECRETARIES: REV. S. G. POTTER, AND JOHN MARTIN, ESQ., ...

ASSISTANT SECRETARY: MR. CHARLES LOUIS O'BRIEN.

[Address, Testimonial from the City Representatives.]

"Viewing the Dublin Protestant Association as the centre and nucleus of Protestant feeling and principles, not merely in the City of Dublin, but throughout Ireland generally, I have always felt proud of my connexion (as President) with it.

"Edward Grogan, Esq., M.P."

[Extract]

"Having had for many years an opportunity of observing the working of the Dublin Protestant Association, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the soundness of its principles, and to the efforts made by its leading members for the advancement of Protestant truth. The Association has rendered considerable service to the Protestant Constituency in the Elections for the City, by the spirit which it has contributed to foster among the Protestant Electors; and I feel it my duty, therefore, to recommend it to the sympathy and support of all the friends of Protestantism, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. The important business of the Association is necessary to maintain the Association in ... order and efficiency. Without this assistance the Association cannot be ... its usefulness be impaired, and the great cause of Conservative Protestantism throughout the country, but especially in Dublin, be damaged.

"Edward Grogan."

"Carlton Club, London, 30th July, 1859."

"I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the great utility of the Dublin Protestant Association in keeping alive the Conservative and Protestant spirit in Dublin, and in helping public attention to the attacks which are constantly made upon our rights and privileges.

"I have derived very valuable assistance from them in every contest in which I have been engaged for the representation of the city. I therefore ... consider them well entitled to the generous support ... from all those who feel an interest in the great cause which has called this Society into existence, and which, it has done so much to promote.

"John Vance.

"8, Upper Hyde Park-street, 23rd July, 1859."

Collecting cards for persons wishing to promote the movement will be supplied, on application at the Committee Rooms of the Association.

All remittances (Post Office Orders and Letters of Credit) are payable to be made to the Treasurer, Thomas H. Thompson ...

NATIONAL LIBRARY ... DUBLIN

N. RYAN AND THE SUMMER, 1860.

RYAN'S TROUSER-FITTING TROUSERS to order, on a Self-Adjusting and Shape-Retaining principle. Price 18s. 6d. Vest to match, 8s. 6d. Fit guaranteed.

RYAN'S CELEBRATED 40s., 50s., 55s., and 60s. ENTIRE SUITS of a piece, to Order or Ready-Made, from the choicest materials.

RYAN'S ASSORTMENT OF DRESS of every description, ready for immediate use, is the largest in the United Kingdom, displayed in a number of large and well-lighted apartments.

RYAN'S CLOTHING FOR CLERICAL GENTLEMEN—Superfine Black Cloth Paletots from 30s. upwards; Suits comprising Fine Black Cloth Frock Coat, Black Kerseymere or Silk Vest, with Black Doeskin or Cassimere Trousers, from 60s. upwards.

RYAN'S LIVERY DEPARTMENT is fully stocked with every kind of Livery, Top Coats, and Suits for Full-dress or Undress service, together with an extensive assortment in Livery Cloths, &c., for making to order, if preferable at very moderate prices.

30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

CLERICAL COSTUME.

Having, from many years' management of the business of Mr. GEORGE MACDONA, FORMER PROPRIETOR OF 60, MOLESWORTH STREET, acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN, which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.

FRED. H. JUDGE, MERCHANT CLOTHIER, 3, WICKLOW-STREET, Three doors from Grafton-street.

SEWING MACHINES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

I. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at 59, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

M'NALLY AND CO.

Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers, No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.

Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any House in the trade.

An inspection is respectfully solicited.

15, College-green.

Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.

London: 2 Old Bond-street.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?

WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S, of every Size and Price; THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT, with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLY), West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.

MARY CRAIG, HOSIER, 47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

NOON PRAYER MEETING.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY next, JUNE 5th, at Twelve o'clock.

Also, in the Evening, at Eight o'clock, in the same place, a similar meeting will be held, especially for Young Men, to which all classes are invited.

The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

OPEN UNION PRAYER MEETINGS will be held (God willing) on SATURDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'clock.

Rev. J. De LIEFDE, from Holland, will be present on This Evening, D.V.

Daily Prayer Meetings during the week in the Dorset Institution, Sackville-street, excepting Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 2 o'clock; also a Scripture Reading Meeting on Thursdays, from 3 to 4 o'clock.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

On SUNDAY, 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. J. J. BLACK. Subject—"It is I."

On MONDAY, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise by different Clergymen.

On WEDNESDAY, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. J. W. BLACKMORE, Ryeboro', England.

Admission free to the Clergy and people of all religious denominations.

Hymn Books at the door.

THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.

"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there AM I (JESUS) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1860.

I. C. M. T. R. C.

I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, TOWNSEND-STREET, 11-30 A.M.—Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., Ex-Schol. Subject—"The Trinity engaged in the Salvation of Sinners."—St. John xv. 26.

II. MISSION BUILDING, 7 P.M.—Rev. H. C. EADE, M.A., Missionary Secretary. Subject—"The Trinity of the Bible and the Trinity of Rome."

I. If the Father sent the Son to do the work of redemption, and both Father and Son sent the Holy Spirit to apply that work, is not each sinner saved by the purpose, power, and grace of the Blessed Trinity?

If the Persons of the Godhead vouchsafed to rescue souls from ruin and bring them to glory, why do Roman Catholics bring in the Blessed Virgin, the Archangel, and the saints for "confession" and "intercession" when they say their "Confiteor"?

Is it not enough to "confess to Almighty God"? Is it not enough to ask the living Saviour to plead for us, "who ever liveth" for that purpose, and "is able to save for ever them that come to God by Him," being the one High Priest, the one mediator, and the advocate for sinners, "who gave Himself a redemption for all," and "is the propitiation for our sins"?—Heb. vii. 25; 1 Tim. ii. 5, 6; 1 John, ii. 1.—Dr. Cullen's Bible.

II. Why was not the Trinity of the Bible enough for the Church of Rome? Why is there "a created trinity"—Jesus, Mary, and Joseph—added to the uncreated, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost?

Why are Roman Catholics taught to say, "Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, I offer you my heart and my soul"? What more can you give to God?

Why do Roman Catholics give more homage to the Virgin, to the wafer Sacrament, and to the Pope, than to the Son of God Himself?

If Roman Catholics loved God, trusted Christ, and were taught by the Holy Ghost, why should they never look to Mary or to Joseph to help them to salvation?

Is it not a terrible thought that men pass for Christians who dishonour the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and follow a system never revealed by God, nor taught by His Son, nor inspired by His Holy Spirit?—2 Thess. ii. 10, 11.—Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Roman Catholic Friends, come and hear; bring your Bibles; learn and judge for yourselves.

GENUINE TEA comprises every quality that grows, superior and inferior; therefore advertising "genuine Tea as the want of the day" is the most genuine nonsense ever infused and set before Tea-drinkers. And equally absurd is the assertion, that "from the desire for 'cheap Tea,' consumers have banished good Tea." What is understood by the word "cheap?" When an article is sold of precisely the same value at a lower price in one house than it can be bought in another, which is the cheapest? And it is astonishing with what alacrity the public will find it out, and quit the unfortunate dealer who, from a want of judgment, foolishly seeks by deteriorating the quality of his goods to suit his price to that of a more successful competitor.

No doubt, under these circumstances, it may be judicious for some dealers to push a large Sugar and small Tea trade, "on the old system," by adopting the other alternative, and quoting an exorbitant price for a Tea, which, according to "their own showing," was "rarely if ever retailed by them in its purity! and of a quality that leaves nothing to be desired." Query—Would it be desirable for consumers to pay 4s. 4d. per pound for such a Tea, when they can "conveniently" obtain precisely the same quality at 3s. 8d. per pound, from

JAMES LYNCH?

Who is happy to add that he has no occasion to expatiate on the superiority of his finest Tea, as the majority of the best judges and "lovers of really fine Tea" in Ireland are patrons of his exclusive Tea Establishment,

70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO BE SOLD for £15, cost 25 Guineas, a fashionable, beautiful BROOCH, or NECKLET, consisting of four large Drop-shape Carbuncles, interspersed with many fine diamonds, and a large Pearl in the centre, attached to a Gold Neck Chain. To be seen at the Plate and Jewel Establishment, 75, Grafton-street, late F. Bennett's. N.B.—Diamonds, Plate and Jewels purchased or taken in exchange.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

We are now discharging (opposite our Chemical Works, Rogerson's-quay), another cargo of the above, from Gibbs, Bright, & Co., which we will sell from Ship's side, on moderate terms, for cash.

Bone Superphosphate, Oil of Vitriol, Salt, &c.

PAUL AND VINCENT, BLACKHALL-PLACE, DUBLIN.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 75, GRAFTON-STREET, (Late F. Bennett's.)

The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, [illegible] which will be sold at very moderate prices.

75, GRAFTON STREET.

N.B.—Old Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.

A magnificent assortment TENTED, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SONS, [illegible]-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.

Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.

Servant's and Children's Bedsteads in great variety.

"Pretty Tube, of mighty power! Charmer of the leisure hour!"

SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES.

Are justly Recommended by Smokers.

A SAMPLE FREE for 19 Stamps, at E. KEEVIL'S WHOLESALE PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANTS'-QUAY, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!

THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a fragrant aroma, and is pronounced by [illegible] ... J. KELLY, 8, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

NURSE (Dry), in a respectable family, a steady, respectable Woman, who would take a baby from the birth; [illegible] the country; can be highly recommended by a family of [illegible] in town.—Address, "E. D.," Irish Times Office.

IRON BEDSTEADS, PAILLASSES, &c., &c.

[illegible] WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S [illegible] Establishment, [illegible] DUBLIN.

All Goods marked in Plain Figures.—No Second Price.

[illegible] Tweed Trousers, for Fishing and [illegible] the Ready-made department. Benjamin Adams, 23, Lower Sackville-street.

[illegible] A GUINEA GOLD [illegible] RING at 15s. [illegible] William [illegible], Dublin.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

There was not any recovery to-day in the London Stock market from yesterday's depression, which appears to have arisen from the general feeling of disquietude about Continental affairs. Though the quotations which guided this market were precisely those of yesterday, there was a slight tendency to reaction, both as regards prices and extent of business. The London closing quotations indicated a better feeling on the part of buyers for the Account.

In Banking Shares the business was unusually limited; Hibernians were steady at last price, and a few Nationals changed hands at 66; Royals were offered; Steam Shares also were very little dealt in; Atlantic Steam closed strongly at the previous quotation, as did also City of Dublin £100 and £50 shares. The issue of 1836 were offered at par.

There was not any quotation in Mining Securities; Connorrees were offered at 1s. premium; for General Mines a fractional advance was asked; Mining Company of Ireland were in demand for an advanced period.

There was but little business doing in the Railway Share market. Cork and Passage Shares were still in demand at last quoted price, sellers demanding a considerable advance. Belfast Junctions receded one-eighth but closed with buyers. Droghedas, both original and third shares, were offered at par. Dublin and Wicklows made a fractional advance, which was not, however, strongly supported. For Great Southern Stock, yesterday's money price was offered. Midlands were steady at 52½. Waterford and Kilkenny and Waterford and Limerick were again offered for sale.

Preference Shares were not dealt in. For Dundalk 5 per cent. (Class A) 10⅛ was offered, 10½ being demanded. Great Southern and Western 4 per cents. were inquired for, as were also the two classes of Waterford and Limerick Preference.

In Miscellaneous Shares no alteration. Grand Canal Stock shows no change since yesterday; all other Shares same as last reported.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 1.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅞
Account	94⅞ 95
New Threes	93¾ ⅞
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅞ ⅞ 5
Account	95 4 ⅞
New Threes	93⅞ ⅞ ⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅞
Account	94⅞ 5
New Threes	93⅞
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅞ 95
Account	94⅞ 5
New Threes	93⅞ ⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅞5
Account	94⅞ 95
New Threes	93⅞ ⅞

Noon Summary.—Bank Stock, 226 8½; Exchequer Bills, 6 7; Grand Trunks, 31⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104⅞; London and North Western, 100⅞ ½ 1; South Eastern, 85⅞ ⅞ ⅞; Midland Stock, 116 ⅞ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96⅞ 5. Consols have been dull and inactive all morning at 84⅞ to 5, rather sellers at 94 15-16. Indian, 106 ⅞ ⅞. Shares steady at about yesterday's closing rates, but there is scarcely a bargain doing. Canadian Shares shade easier. French heavy.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

English funds opened steadily, but were subsequently influenced by a large sale for money, together with a variety of political reports, the market closing at a decline of ⅛ per cent. There was a general rumour of the death of the Sultan of Turkey. It was also ascertained that modifications of the Palmerstonian Cabinet may yet be found necessary in connection with the recent vote of the Lords. At the bank to-day applications for discount were on a moderate scale, but in the open market there was rather more demand. About £5,000 in gold was bought by the bank to-day. Most of the principal railway stocks closed ⅛ to ⅝ lower.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

Funds to-day were decidedly heavy. Various adverse political rumours were freely circulated, and the Paris Bourse has given way. The English funds have, accordingly, fallen ⅛ per cent., and closed at the lowest point. The other markets closed likewise with heaviness. The discount market remains quiet. Good bills were taken to-day for 3¾ to 4 per cent. At the bank very little business was done.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Bank Stock, 228 30; Exchequer Bills, 6 10; Caledonian, 90¾ 1; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2; Eastern Counties, 54⅛; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77 8; Great Northern, 115¾ 6¼; Grand Trunks, 77 8½; Great Western of Canada, 12¾ ⅞; Great Western of Canada new, 8½ ⅞; Great Southern and Western, 111 3; Great Western, 69⅞ ⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104⅞ ⅞; London and North Western, 101½ ⅞; London and South Western, 93¾ ⅞; Leeds Northern, 52⅞; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 45⅞; South Eastern, 15⅞ ⅞; Midland, 116⅞ ⅞; Mexican, 21¼ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96⅛; York and North Midland, 80¼ ⅞; Sombre and Meuse, 5⅞ ⅞; Great Luxembourg, 6¼ ⅞. Consols were very dull all morning at 94⅞ to 5, but improved towards afternoon to 95 ⅛, at which they close steady and firm. There has been very little doing, but French prices came better, and caused a little buying. Shares closed firm, and prices have advanced about ⅛ per cent., but business was very limited. Canadian about same. Trunks 7⅞ 8. French firmer, but very nominal. Lyons, 34⅞ ⅞.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 1.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93⅞ ⅞
Ditto for Account, 8th June	93⅞
Ditto for New Account, 9th July	93⅞ ⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞ ⅞
Ditto for Account, 8th June	—
Ditto for new account, 9th July	92⅞ 93
BANKS.	
Hibernian	33⅞
National	66
STEAM.	
City of Dublin	100 x d
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	42⅞
Dublin and Wicklow	6⅞ ⅞
Midland Great Western	52⅞

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th June. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	93⅞ ⅞	93⅞ ⅞	93⅞	93⅞ ⅞	93⅞ ⅞	93⅞ ⅞
Ditto for Account	93⅞ ⅞	93⅞	93⅞ ⅞		93⅞	93⅞ ⅞
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞	93 92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ 93
Ditto for Account	92 ⅞	92⅞ 93	92⅞	92⅞		92⅞ 93
Bank Stock						

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

There is no alteration to report in the prices of to-day; holders of stocks are keeping off, expecting an advance. Only a moderate amount of business was transacted.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
White wheat,	30	6	to 32	6		Oatmeal,	14	0	to 17	0
Red do.,	30	0	to 31	0		Bakers' flour	16	6	to 17	0
Barley,	18	0	to 23	0		Indian corn,	35	0	to 37	0
Oats,	14	6	to 16	0						

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Friday Evening, 1st June, 1860.

The weather, which up to the latter part of last week had been so favourable to the growing crops, and which then assumed a wintry aspect, has again changed for the better. In England, where the storms have been more violent than on this side of the Channel, apprehensions are felt as to injury to the crops, particularly in some districts where the temperature became very low, and showers of sleet and snow occurred.

Throughout the week the demand here for grain, of which the arrivals have been on a fair scale, has been dull; especially for Indian corn, which was much depressed. Buyers seemed unwilling in the present state of the market to purchase beyond what was required for immediate wants, and in the early part of the week lower prices would have to be accepted for sellers to make and large sales. Neither home nor foreign wheat was in demand, and barley was altogether in favour of buyers. The supply of the latter at London this week has been large, and the price tending downwards.

At our corn market, to-day, trade was rather more active than on Tuesday last, but prices did not advance. Wheat was quite firm, as was also the case in that article in this day's London market, where an advance of 1s. per quarter for floating cargoes was demanded.

The following were the prices in our market of this day:—Wheat, white, 30s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; ditto, red, 30s. to 31s. Maize—Ibrails, 35s. 6d. to 36s.; Odessa, 34s. to 34s. 6d.; Galatz, 37s. Barley, 18s. to 23s. Oats, 14s 6d to 16s.

The prices at London on Tuesday of floating cargoes, calling for orders at ports of call, were—for wheat, Marianople, 58s. to 54s.; Galatz, 48s. to 50s.; Ibraila, 46s. to 48s., c.f.i., per 492lbs. Maize, Galatz, 36s. to 36s. 6d.; Odessa, 36s. to 36s. 6d.; Ibraila, 34s. to 35s., per 480lbs. Barley, 26s. to 28s. per 400lbs.

The following cargoes arrived at ports of call from the 23rd to the 30th ultimo:—5 cargoes of wheat, 6 ditto of maize, 11 ditto of barley.

The accounts from the latest fairs represent cattle high and in good demand, and a ready sale for sheep. In Dublin beef has risen considerably, and sheep and pigs have been in good request. In Liverpool also there have been good sales; but at yesterday's Glasgow market the demand for beef was not good, the supply being large. The prices at London during the week have been steady, and very considerable imports of foreign stock have taken place.

The exports from our quays from the 23rd to the 30th ult. comprised 1,476 head of cattle; 2,654 sheep; 2,342 pigs; 1,637 lambs.

Bacon has been rather in good request this week, but butter has been looking down; large shipments prevented the price falling. Considerable quantities of old potatoes are continued to be brought into the market. Hay is likely to be an abundant crop; the price here has been from 4s. to 5s. 6d.

For wool there has been good demand. In the English and Scotch markets also ready sales are made, and the supply in the hands of manufacturers is considered by no means excessive. Large supplies of Colonial have been purchased by foreign houses at the public sales in London. These sales, however, have terminated to-day.

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

Provisions—Spitalfields—Rather an active demand. Prices same as Wednesday week. Flitch bacon, 66s to 70s; middles, 70s to 72s; cheeks, 42s to 44s per cwt; short hams, [illegible]; long ditto, 70s to 72s; lard, 72s.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, [illegible]; hams, 60s to 66s; cheeks, 40s to 44s per cwt. Oats, 14s to 15s per barrel. Cool butter, 10½d to [illegible] per lb. [illegible] Poultry—Chickens [illegible] per pair.

Egg and Butter Market—[illegible] Eggs, hen, 6s 0d to [illegible]; duck, [illegible]. Cool butter, [illegible] per lb. [illegible]

Butter Cross, Thomas-street, May 31—Firkin butter, first quality, 106s; second, 100s; third, 94s per cwt. Cool butter, 10d to 12d per lb.

Fish—Salmon, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb; lobsters, 6d to 1s each.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 4s to 5s 9d; straw, 3s to 4s per cwt.

Potatoes—3s to 4s 9d per cwt.

Bread—First quality, 8d; second ditto, 7d; third ditto, 6½d per 4lbs.

Coals—House, 15s 6d to 17s per ton.

Wool—There was a small supply of fleece at market yesterday, owing to the late boisterous weather. The prices were a shade higher than our last quotation. Ewes were from 25s 9d to 26s; all hoggets, very select, 27s; and the average about 26s 3d per stone. At Farrell's Weekly Auction, the prices ruled from 1s 7d all ewes, to 1s 8½d all hoggets, per lb. Buyers principally for French houses.

A moderate supply on market. Sales brisk, at 25s 6d to 27s per stone of 116lbs, allowing the beamage and tret; the latter price only for prime hogget.—GANLY, SONS, and PARKER.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

Our market to-day was very moderately supplied with beasts, and all breeds changed hands steadily, at fully Monday's currency. Sheep—the show of which was by no means extensive—moved off freely at extreme rates; in some instances prices were 2d per 8lbs. higher. The lamb trade was firm, but no change took place in the quotations. We have to report a firm sale for calves, at full currencies. Pigs commanded quite last week's prices, and milch cows were steady. During the late gales about 2,000 sheep on passage from Hamburg were thrown overboard from the various steamers.

PRICES.—Per 8lbs. to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality do., 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime large oxen, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 5s 2d to 5s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; second quality do., 4s 10d to 5s 4d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s 6d to 5s 10d; prime South Down do., 5s 10d to 6s 2d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime small do., 5s 2d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 6s 0d to 7s 6d; suckling calves, 21s to 24s, and quarter old store pigs, old 23s to 30s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.—Total supply—Beasts, 856; cows, 127; sheep and lambs, 7,500; calves, 250; pigs, 290. Foreign—Beasts, 230; sheep, 855; calves, 149.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

AMERICAN STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 18.—Stocks are in moderate demand at irregular prices. New York Centrals, 81⅞ to 81¼; Erie, 21¾ to 22; Illinois, 61⅞ to 62; Pacific Mail, 85 to 87.

MOBILE, MAY 17.—Cotton steady; sales 5,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, MAY 17.—Sales of cotton to-day, 17,000 bales; sales of the week, 6,000; prices have advanced one-eighth to one-fourth during the week.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 1.—Sugar—Market dull, and sales effected with difficulty, at recent decline; transactions have been firm; sales have been limited, and include 240 hogsheads and 200 barrels colonial West India, including Demerara, at 37s. to 40s. 6d., with crystallised at 45s. 6d. to 46s 3d.; Berbice, at 39s.; Barbadoes, at 38s. 6d. to 45s.; and Lucia, at 34s. to 41s. per cwt.; 160 hogsheads foreign West India Surinam, at 39s. 4½d. per cwt.; Rico, at 43s. per cwt.; 9,000 mats clayed Manilla sold at 37s. 9d. per cwt.; 1,050 bags Rio Grande, at 23s. 9d. for fair brown, and 25s. 6d. per cwt. for superior. Coffee—Market has been very flat, and sales at Jamaica went off without animation. Tea—Little or no change to report in our market. Rice without improvement, and sales are 6,000 bags old Necrausie, at 9s. 6d. to 10s.; and 750 bags Bengal, at 10s. 9d. per cwt.; and 7 tierces Carolina sold from quay on private terms; and 50 tierces, at 22s. 6d. per cwt. Saltpetre—There has been good inquiry, and the supply at market is only moderate; sales, 880 bags Calcutta, 8 to 10½ per cent. refraction, at 42s. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. Tallow—There has been more demand, and a fair business has been done within the range of the quotations.

BELFAST CORN MARKET, JUNE 1.—Farmers' supply moderate. White wheat 4d. higher, and oatmeal 2d. higher. Demand fair. At Corn Exchange a thin attendance. Business not active. Wheat and flour firmly held. Indian corn 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton lower.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 1ST.—Sales 8,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation. No change.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 1.—Sugar steady. Coffee—At public sale, colony plantation Ceylon realised full prices; market somewhat improved by Rio advices. Tea—The quantity offered to-day was all without reserve, the whole of which sold at full prices. Rice—500 bags Bengal sold at 11s. 6d.; a few lots at 12s. Saltpetre—1,250 bags Bengal, 16½ to 12½ per cent. sold at 41s.; 11 per cent. sold at 42s.; 7 to 8 per cent. at 44s. to 44s. 6d.; 4 per cent. at 45s. 6d.; 850 bags Bombay, 44½, at 34s. 6d. to 35s.; 46½ at 37s. 6d.

LONDON WOOL SALES, JUNE 1.—The public sales have been brought to a close this evening; no change has taken place in quotations, and biddings have continued steady, and low wool has changed hands freely.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT, MAY 31.—No. 1, 49s 3d to 49s 9d; mixed Nos. warrants, 50s 1½d to 50s 3d; No. 3, 49s 3d to 49s 9d. Market quiet.

CORN AVERAGES FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 26.—Wheat, 115,798 qrs, 52s 6d; barley, 3,513 qrs, 36s 6d; oats, 5,351 qrs, 26s 6d; rye, 57 qrs, 3[illegible]s 3d; beans, 3,124 qrs, 44s 2d; peas, 315 qrs, 40s 9d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 31.—Our market remains very inactive, and we have no sales of importance to report.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, MAY 31.—Much larger supply of beef than last Thursday; demand not so good; all sorts except top quality, sold lower than last week; also better supply of sheep and lambs, which met ready sale at last quotations. Top beef, 80s to 82s 6d per cwt.; cows and middling, 68s to 72s 6d.; inferior, 52s to 67s 6d. Mutton, 9d to 10d per lb. Lambs, 20s to 32s each. 804 cattle, 522 sheep, 373 lambs at market.—(From Messrs. John Tiernan and Son's Report.)

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 31.—Sugar—Tone of market flat; so far, little has been sold, chiefly bought in. Coffee steady. Tea—Public sales progressing on a par with yesterday's prices, when scented capers were rather easier, and flowery pekoes 2d. to 4d. lower. Rice market quiet. Saltpetre—No public sales; market firm; about 200 bags 14½ per cent. sold yesterday afternoon at 40s. Tallow market steady, at 52s. 3d. to 52s. 6d. on the spot; 51s. 6d. to 51s. 9d. for June; 51s. 9d. for the last three months.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES, LONDON, MAY 31.—The sales have been well attended to-day, and all kinds of wool have realised full prices. The auction will terminate to-morrow.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JUNE 1.—Arrivals small. Barley and oats, little doing; wheat—attendance at market small; small inquiry for wheat, at fully Wednesday's prices; barley in good request and firm in price; oats free sale, and rather dearer; flour in more demand; Norfolks find buyers, at 30s.

USBORNE'S REPORT, JUNE 1.—Wheat—English—The little on sale brought rather more money; foreign was held generally for high rates; floating cargoes scarce off coast, and in advance demanded; flour pretty free sale; Indian corn rather more in demand, at the late decline; barley for grinding goes pretty freely, but the turn in favour of buyers; malt, peas, and beans, had little or no change; oats—Monday's rates supported, but buyers only take sparingly for present wants.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, JUNE 1.—Market steady at 50s. 6d. on the spot; 51s. 9d. for June; 51s. 9d. for the last three months.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, JUNE 1.—Moderate arrivals. Wheat firm at last week's prices. Other articles slow sale, and rather cheaper.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JUNE 1.—(Messrs. Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's Report.)—Thin attendance. Wheat and flour in slow demand, without change in value; oats and oatmeal equally quiet; Indian corn dull, and rather easier to buy; beans neglected.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 1.—Sales of the week 54,760 bales, including 1,850 on speculation, and 10,650 for export. Quotation of fair Upland and Mobile ⅛ and Orleans ⅛ below last week. Stock 1,295,200; imports, 10,379; of the week, 149,492; cotton sales, to-day, probably about 6,000 or 7,000 bales. No change in market.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JUNE 1.—No 1, 49s to 49s 3d; mixed numbers warrants, 49s 6d to 49s 9d; No. 3, 49s 0d to 49s 3d. Market depressed.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, JUNE 1.—As there is little or no business going on in our market this week on account of the annual holidays, this pause may render acceptable the following statement of the decline in some of our leading productions from the highest point of the current year up to Tuesday last, so far as the actual and the limited business of that day would afford a criterion. It may be observed that producers who are well engaged, and there are many of this class, declined to make any material concession from the highest rates obtained from them this year. Forty's mule twist reeled for export ½d per lb; thirty's throstle twist reeled for export ½d per lb; twenty's throstle twist reeled for export ¾d per lb; twenty-eight's throstle warps for export ½d per lb; thirty's pin cap weft do. 1d per lb; thirty-two's cap twist for home trade ½d per lb; thirty-two's cop weft do. ½d per lb; shirting for Eastern markets 3d per lb; prints for home trade ½d per lb. No attendance to-day.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 1.—Firsts, 110s; seconds, 108s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 85s; fifths, 70s; sixths, 62s. 1,700 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, MAY 31.—Oats, 15s 6d to 16s 7d.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN—Open daily, free.

LEEMAN'S GALLERY, 42, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan and "La Cinquantaine."

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.

GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO—The "Campbell Minstrels" every evening at eight o'clock.

THEATRE.

Theatre Royal—"A Tale of Two Cities;" to conclude with "King Thrushbeard, or the Little Pet and the Great Passion."

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"The Pilot, or a Tale of the Sea;" "Eaton Boy;" "My Wife's Out;" "Magic Toys."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland .. One and Six p.m., daily.

Belgium, Holland, and Germany .. Six p.m., daily.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed, via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the Irish Times commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the Irish Times for the week ending Saturday, May 26th, amounted to [illegible] copies, making an average of [illegible] copies daily.

A USEFUL HINT FOR FARMERS—THE TURNIP CROP.—A correspondent, whose experience and intelligence may be fully relied upon, sends us the following information, which will be valuable, at this season, to our agricultural readers. The plan adopted has been quite successful in preventing the ravages of the fly on the turnip crop:—Before sowing turnip seed let fall a few drops of oil through it. Then hand rub it till the seed becomes glossy with the oil, [illegible] have it properly covered.—Ulster Gazette.

A CARD.

MRS. AND MISS BIDFORD beg to announce their return from Paris, after completing their selections of PARIS MILLINERY, PARIS CLOAKS, MANTLES, DRESSES, &c.

Wedding orders attended to with most particular attention to punctuality and moderate charges.

[illegible] Mercery, Millinery, and Dress Rooms, No. 17, NASSAU-STREET.

THE "ELCHO" WRAPPER

IS the most Stylish and Comfortable Garment of the Season. PRICE, FROM ONE TO THREE GUINEAS. KENNY AND OWENS, Merchant Tailors, 34, DAME-STREET. Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s., THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

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THE SATURDAY HERALD

Of This Day (Saturday),

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The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

Mr. GLADSTONE is surely a professor in the art of baffling. His rhetoric enables him to reply to an inconvenient questioner without conveying a particle of information. Charmed with the melody of his voice and the roundness of his periods, the questioner is flattered by the courtesy of the Chancellor, and sits down quite satisfied. By-and-bye he begins to think that his question has not been answered after all, and, on examination, he is pained to discover that he has "fed upon words." Last night Mr. Gladstone was assailed with a perfect storm of unpleasant interrogations, but he fenced and parried with them all successfully. Lord Fermoy inquired whether some other tax would not be remitted now, since the Lords had rejected the Paper Duties Bill. He asked, too, a rather delicate question: he wished to know whether the report was true that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was rather pleased than otherwise by the rejection of the Paper Bill. Then came Mr. Stuart, who reminded the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he had engaged to remit the war duties on tea, coffee, and sugar, if the Paper Duties were retained. Further, he wished to ascertain whether the consumption of wine had so much increased since the remission of duties as to confirm the anticipations of the Chancellor.

This was rather a trying examination, and Mr. Gladstone felt it to be so. Yet most cleverly, if not very frankly, he slipped out of the difficulty. "Chancellors of the Exchequer were supposed "never to have feeling, and he was a Chancellor of "the Exchequer." As to the Paper Duties, "he felt "in accordance with the prevalent opinion of the "House." "He could promise no reduction of tea "or sugar duties until the precedents which he committee is in search of, and all facts relating to the "interference of the Lords in money bills, were "collected and examined. He had, indeed, given "a pledge respecting these war duties on tea and "sugar, but he could not think of doing so now, "as the questions which have arisen are so different." As to the progress of the nation in acquiring a taste for French wines, no conclusion could be arrived at until the Licences Bill came into operation. He had reason, however, to be satisfied with the progress already made. Mandeville laid down the theory that private vices were public benefits; and, paradoxical as it may seem, his theory is true, for the hopes of the Exchequer depend on an increase of individual wine-bibbing.

If Mr. Gladstone could speak frankly, we do not doubt that he is rejoiced at the chance which places one million and a half of unexpected revenue at his disposal. The Chinese war was omitted altogether from the estimates. A small sum of £850,000 was taken on credit, but that is all expended. The imaginary surplus of £440,000 has already vanished, and the daring rejection of the English ultimatum by the Chinese renders it certain that we shall have to expend some four or five millions on this little war which Lord Palmerston created.

When Mr. Gladstone's examination ceased, and the brains of his interrogators were still spinning, Lord John Russell came in for his portion of Cruxes. Persia, Sicily, Russia, Turkey—all formed the subjects of examination. As to Persia, the resignation of that admirable scholar and skilful statesman was owing solely to the transference of the Persian Embassy to the Foreign Office. Our relations with Persia are on the most friendly footing, and our policy is only directed to check any attacks on foreign States, and to preserve the independence of Turkey. As to the cruelties reported to be practised in Sicily, there are authentic records in the Foreign Office from our Consuls there, detailing the existence of extreme cruelties on the part of the Neapolitan Police. As to Turkey and Russia, Prince Gortschakoff first brought the oppression practised on the Christians in Turkey before the British Minister, in April. On the 5th of May he assembled the representatives of the Four Powers, and assured them that the Emperor could not view in silence any catastrophe that might arise in consequence of the state of the Christians.

Three propositions were made by Russia: first, that the state of the Danubian Provinces was intolerable; secondly, that inquiry should be made by the officers of the Sultan, assisted by the Consuls; and, thirdly, that in the event of failure, a new organisation of the Turkish Administration would be necessary. Lord John Russell's answer to Prince Gortschakoff is a plain confession of failure. He informed the Roman Court that he had no information as to the state of the Christians; that it was impossible, with due regard to the Treaty of Paris, to consent to any jurisdiction on the part of the Consuls; yet, eventually, and owing to the influence of France, Lord John Russell virtually assents to the second proposition of Russia, which places the Consuls of the several Powers as spies upon the officials of the Porte. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that a gradual improvement has taken place in the Turkish Administration, and that no demand should be made upon the Porte derogatory to just pride and national independence.

The Poor Law Commissioners are again in trouble. Scarcely a week passes without their becoming involved in "difficulties" with some board of Guardians, involving both parties in law. When they are not attacking the Protestant Guardians of the North, they are pulling Paul Cullen's beard in the South. They are either the most unfortunate or the most misguided brace of Commissioners under the sun. One would think they had determined to make the fortune of favourite barristers and solicitors. They are for ever at law, or sowing the seeds of law. The costs, unfortunately, do not affect them. The unhappy ratepayers, who have nothing to do with the proceedings, have everything to do with the costs.

Now they are the Despotic Austrians—the Curate of the South Dublin Union is their Sardinia, Paul Cullen is their France, and the Four Courts must be their Solferino. The Rev. Mr. Fox either saw something which it was not intended he should see, or he said he saw something which the Commissioners assert he did not see. We will not meddle with that part of the contest; it is a very pretty quarrel as it stands.

But the Rev. Mr. Fox wrote a letter, quite in the Roman Catholic Chaplain style, to the Commissioners, and the Commissioners, in answer, requested him to resign his chaplaincy. Thereupon the Chaplain "informed the Commissioners that he could not "think of resigning the office of Chaplain until he "should have received an intimation to that effect "from his ecclesiastical superior, the Archbishop of "Dublin, *from whom he received the appointment.*" This was written on the 30th of May. The Commissioners lost less time than they usually do when consulted by Boards of Guardians, for on the 31st they write to say "that they had no other course "open to them than that of removing the Chaplain "from his chaplaincy, by virtue of the power given "to them by the 18th section of the Irish Poor Relief "Act," and they send a sealed order to that effect.

But on that same 31st of May, the Commissioners send a supplication to Paul Cullen, submissively informing him that they have ventured to dismiss Mr. Fox, and have tendered the appointment to the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, the parish priest of St. James's, or to one of his curates, as may be most convenient. The Commissioners, moreover, rashly express a hope, "that the Most Reverend Paul Cullen will "*on this occasion*, permit some one of the reverend "gentlemen to accept the office."

This was the grand error. The Commissioners had allowed Paul Cullen "to nominate and appoint" the Rev. Mr. Fox. From him he received the office, so he says. They notified his nomination, and thus sacrificed at once their own power over the patronage and the liberty of the parish priest. Here, again, they venture to nominate three or four priests, but virtually give the Prelate the power of selection, and their humiliating request that he would permit "one of the reverend gentlemen" to accept the place at once makes him complete and sole master of the position.

Like the Chinese, however, Paul Cullen will listen to no temporising; he will permit no tampering with his legitimate Episcopal functions. He reads the Commissioners a lecture upon the duties of a chaplain—namely, "to say Mass, to hear confessions, "to administer the sacraments, and to instruct the "inmates of the workhouse." The Commissioners, he says, are not Doctors in Theology, or Bishops, and cannot give the Rev. Mr. Fox the power of performing such duties, and by all the logic of the Sorbonne, *cannot withdraw that power from him.* Paul Cullen then informs the Commissioners that he—he, the Metropolitan—"cannot approve or sanction" what they have done. Their pitiful appeal to an Ultramontane Prelate is answered as it deserves. He seizes an opportunity for asserting a right from their supplication, and, grasping his crozier, like another Gregory, he tells the Queen's servants that he cannot approve or sanction what they had done.

Would the Commissioners write in the same terms to an Archbishop of the Established Church? Would they permit Archbishop Whately to "nominate and appoint" a chaplain whom they had not chosen? Would they, for one moment, submit to his claim, supposing it was made, to retain in his chaplaincy, in defiance of the Commissioners, a minister whom they had thought it incumbent on them to dismiss?

Paul Cullen's conduct, however, is perfectly consistent with the system pursued by the Romish Prelacy in Ireland. They claim the appointment of Poorhouse Chaplains, and the sole power of dismissing them. Having succeeded too often in this usurpation, chiefly through the timidity of the Commissioners, then they bargain for high salaries, for altar requisites, and all the paraphernalia of the Romish ritual. The remarks of Judge Fitzgerald, on Thursday, in the case of the Youghal Board of Guardians, bear strongly upon this system:—"It was a painful "consideration how, *by the extreme traffickings* for "price which were carried on, religious consolation "was often kept back from the aged, the poor, and "the infirm."

As the Commissioners have dismissed Mr. Fox, and the Titular Archbishop insists upon his retention, we must have another suit at law, the costs of which will fall heavily upon the ratepayers of Dublin. Why should not the Commissioners make an appointment without consulting Paul Cullen, or entreating him to permit one of his Priests to accept it? Let them offer this appointment to the Parish Priests of Dublin one after another. Possibly, as in the Education Board, there may be one found willing to accept the post, notwithstanding the Archbishop's veto. If not, let them advertise for a Priest in England, and we engage they will soon find a candidate for the place. But to endeavour as they have done to propitiate a Papal Prelate by sacrificing the free action of the Irish Priest, involves the surrender, not only of their patronage, but of their independence.

PALERMO "The Happy" is free, but in ruins. The same barbarous Government which spread devastation and misery on Messina twelve years since has repeated this outrage on humanity to-day. Driven from the strongholds of tyranny, execrated by the populace, and beaten by an heroic few, the Neapolitans fly to those ships which feared to encounter Garibaldi's two poor vessels, and from the sea they pour in a shower of iron sleet and flame upon a city of 180,000 inhabitants. We are told that on the 30th the Court of Naples was deliberating whether they would forbid a longer continuance of this cowardly and wanton bombardment. It began on the 27th, so that after four days' cruel amusement, the Bourbon begins to deliberate whether he should order it to cease. Civilised nations ever spare the public buildings of cities which have risen against the dominant power. Not a pinnacle of the Cathedral of Milan was injured even by the retreating Austrians. The French touched not a stone of erections which commemorated old defeats, in all the heat and flush of victory. It was reserved for the Court of Naples, within twelve years, to destroy the two most beautiful cities of Sicily, by a bombardment typical of a coward's malignity. If this bombardment has at last ceased, it is because the Ambassadors of France and England must have remonstrated with the brutal King; not a single ray of human feeling flitted across his gloomy heart.

The *Times* on the Rejection of the British Ultimatum by the Chinese:—

China has refused the British ultimatum with a directness and with an insolence such as a great preparation, and a consequent sense of security, alone could have prompted. The terms of the ultimatum are confined to a confirmation of the Treaty of 1858, an apology for the outrage at the mouth of the Peiho, compensation for losses, restoration of ships and material, a revival of the clause in the last treaty on the visits of the British Minister to Pekin, and an indemnity for the expenses of the present expedition, according to the obstinacy of the Chinese resistance. It is evident from the reply that the Chinese are intoxicated with success, and, [illegible] we cannot help feeling that this is the long-expected justification of ourselves and others, who on several occasions have maintained [illegible] The Chinese have [illegible] In the first place—and what alone would justify the present expedition, they refuse to admit that our [illegible] Emperor, or to [illegible] from the Provincial Government, in accordance with commands from the Great Council. This is equivalent to a refusal to negotiate in the only sense of negotiation among civilised countries—that between one Sovereign and another. It is evident that there never was an intention of confirming the Treaty, and that it has not yet been recognised by the Emperor. The Chinese maintain that the British and French Ministers were duly warned, even at Shanghai, not to proceed to Taku, which had been fortified, as they pretend they had informed us, but to Peh-tang, or the false mouth of the Peiho, which turns out to be, indeed, no mouth at all. They still refuse to admit our ships of war up the Peiho, on the ground that an Ambassador can require no armament, and that any foe might assume our flag. Against our expenses they plead their own greater expenses. The ships and guns cannot be restored, because they are at the bottom of the sea, and we had better let them remain there. They propose to treat our Minister as they treated the American; and they criticise the tone of our *ultimatum* and correspondence as insubordinate, extravagant, and indecorous. The Emperor's advisers, or they who assume the name, could never have any other purpose than to persist in the policy of isolation, and leave foreigners no resource against any amount of wrong. All the Treaties hitherto must have been mere hypocrisies, and nothing short of a visit to the Court of Pekin is likely to obtain for us the simple rights of trading and sojourning, conceded by all civilised States to one another.

The real question at issue appears to be whether we shall continue our intercourse with China on our terms or on hers. Our terms are those on which we communicate with all the nations of the world—simplicity, frankness, hospitality, high principle, and equality, as between gentlemen. The Chinese, on the contrary, insist on keeping up the illusion of an unapproachable Sovereign, an irresponsible Central Government, and the not less startling illusion of an infinitely superior morality and sense of decorum. So long as we permit this illusion, and endure its natural consequences, we must be liable to continual insult and degradation, to frequent interruption of intercourse, to the cost and trouble of reinstating ourselves, and the odium of waging war with a people who know the proprieties neither of peace nor of war, and over whom victory itself is a scandal. This is best understood by the analogies of private life. It may be necessary to have intercourse with inferior people, but it is for us to choose whether we will associate with them on their terms or our own. We may, if we please, condescend to their insulated ideas, listen to their petty quarrels, their invidious estimate of all classes above them, their perpetual tone of depreciation, their immensely exaggerated opinion of themselves, and the substitution of one or two distorted ideas and inflated sentiments for the recognised maxims and common sense of well-bred and well-educated people. If we do this we inevitably sink to their level, and wallow with them in the same Stygian pool of malignity and folly. The only escape is to dictate our own terms; to maintain truth, kindliness, and mutual respect; and to consider ourselves, not as conspiring against society for some paltry gain of our own, but co-operating with it for our common good. Some such account may be given of the terms on which we may demand, and do demand, to communicate with China. The time has gone by when she could impose her conditions; they are condemned by the result; we have tried them and failed; we must now impose our conditions with such gentle force as may be found necessary. All policies are judged by the result—not our private advantage, but the final development. The result of our former weak and temporising policy in China is, that we are outcasts, and at war, at the very time that our trade is greater than ever, and some hundred thousand Chinese are settled in the British dominions. The result on China herself is that she is torn to pieces, and her population decimated by a wide-spread rebellion, and she is driven to immense cost in the idle defence of her barbarous system.

As it is only eight weeks since the receipt of the answer to the British *ultimatum* it must be some time before the arrival of any important intelligence. It is very clear that whatever we hope to gain we must gain by force alone, and that we shall have to win every step by hard fighting. It is too evident by some painful indications that the Chinese have clever advisers, who know what they are about to do long before the event, and whose interest it is to keep us as far as possible from Pekin. Other heads than Chinese have laid out the fortifications, staked the approaches, and even planted the guns. With this unseen aid the Chinese surpass themselves in assumption and defiance. The reply on which the British forces will have to act is not addressed directly to the British Minister, but sent to the Imperial Commissioner to be forwarded, a mode of proceeding in the face of the Treaty. The Chinese refuse altogether to ratify that Treaty at Pekin, and refer us to Peh-tang. There is reason to believe that the reference to this place, on our visit to Taku, was an afterthought simply to mislead and baffle us; and that, at the very time we were told there was no one at Taku to hold communication with us, the provincial authorities were present, directing the soldiers and preventing us from being informed as to the real state of the case. Can any one expect that such a people can be brought to reason otherwise than by the strong hand? Having to deal with barbarians is, indeed, a great responsibility, but we cannot escape it. There we are, with a mission to discharge, and we must acquit ourselves as well as we can. At this moment our course is plain. We have to enforce a treaty, and it is for the interest of the whole human race that we should do it quickly and thoroughly.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princesses Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, left Osborne at twenty minutes past two o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, embarked at Cowes on the Fairy Royal steam yacht, crossed to Portsmouth, and travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway to the private station at Vauxhall. In attendance were the Countess of Desart, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, the Hon. Mary Bulteel, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, and Major Elphinstone.

The Royal party proceeded in five of the Queen's carriages, escorted by a detachment of Light Dragoons, to Buckingham-palace, where they arrived at twenty minutes past six o'clock.

The Queen and Prince were received by the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Earl Spencer, Viscount Castlerosse, Lord Camoys, Lord Waterpark, the Hon. M. Sackville West, and the Master of the Household.

Lord Camoys and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West have succeeded Lord Rivers and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived in town on Thursday, from Broadlands, Hants.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have arrived at Grosvenor-gate, from Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Lucan has arrived at Castlebar House, from London.

The Army.

A number of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Infantry regiments who have recently arrived at Chatham from India, wounded and disabled, received their discharge on Thursday morning from the invalid establishment, the whole of them having been previously inspected by a Board of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital and pronounced unfit for further service. Several of the men who have recently returned from India at the expiration of the limited service for which they enlisted have re-enlisted into the East India depots at Chatham.

The first distribution of Indian medals to those officers and men who served in India during the suppression of the mutinies has been made to the troops at Chatham garrison entitled to them, the officers and men of the 1st Battalion of the 24th Regiment having received their medals from the Horse Guards during the past few days. The whole of the medals are ready to be distributed as soon as the necessary returns from the several East Indian depots of the officers and men entitled to them have been received by the authorities.

The Navy.

The shipwrights at Chatham Dockyard have commenced preparations for the launch of the screw corvette Orpheus, 21, which will take place on the 23rd inst.

The following ships have been taken up by the Hon. Council of India for the conveyance of troops to India—viz., the Victoria, the Clarence, the Agincourt, and the Evelina.

The following British men-of-war are now lying at anchor in the Downs:—The Aboukir, 90, screw steamer, 400-horse power, Capt. Douglas Curry; the Algiers, 91, screw steamer, 600-horse power, Capt. George W. D. O'Callaghan; the Ariadne, 26, screw steamer, 800-horse power, Capt. Edward W. Vansittart; the Centurion, 80, screw steamer, 400-horse power, Capt. George Patey; the Conqueror, 101, screw steamer, 800-horse power, Capt. James Wilcox, C.B.; the Diadem, 32, screw steamer, 800-horse power, Capt. James Cockburn; the Donegal, 101, screw steamer, 800-horse power, Capt. Broadhead; the Flying Fish, 6, screw steamer, 350-horse power, Commander Charles W. Hope; the Greyhound, 17, screw steamer, 200-horse power, Commander F. W. Sullivan; the Mars, 80, screw steamer, 400-horse power, Capt. J. N. Strange; the Trafalgar, 90, screw steamer, 500 horse-power, Capt. Edward G. Fanshaw; the Sealark, 8, sloop, Lieut.-Commander Marcus Lowther; the Wasp, 13, screw steamer, 100-horse power, Commander Charles Stirling.

The hired transport Sydenham, Captain Frost, with the head-quarters of the 17th Light Dragoons from Bombay, anchored in Plymouth Sound on Thursday.

The screw steam frigate Royal Albert, 121, which sailed from Plymouth Sound on Tuesday, left behind 70 or 80 of her crew, who have broken leave.

The following appointments were made on Wednesday at the admiralty:—Lieutenant J. E. N. Graham, to the Barracouta; A. E. Hutchison, midshipman, to the Aboukir; P. C. Johnstone, midshipman, to the Agamemnon.

Thanks.

Sir James Dombrain, for the relief of distress in Erris—Friend per Rev. E. Batty, 10s; Mrs. Humphrey, £1; Mrs. Hartly, 2s 6d; Miss Jones, 1s; M. D. Reed, Nenagh, 10s; Mrs. Blacker, Castle Martin, 10s; Mrs. Fallman, Delvin, 2s 6d; [illegible] Receiver-General, £1; H. G. Du Bedat, £1; [illegible] Merrion-square, £1 1s; [illegible] (anonymous), 5s.

From the Committee of Management [illegible] unquestionably, [illegible] sentiment which [illegible] King's-inns-street, for the following [illegible] displays a judicious [illegible] for painting and [illegible] of course, her [illegible] Farnly, £5; Mr. [illegible]; do., £1; Mr. Hall, do., £1; Mrs. [illegible] Boyd, Mary-street, £1; Mr. [illegible] Mrs. Warren, £1 [illegible] Hanbridge, £3 3s 6d; Mr. [illegible]

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, Four o'clock, a.m.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JUNE 1ST.—Counts Apponyi and Andrassy, in their speeches yesterday, both declared that the political programme of the Hungarians does not tend in any way to a separation from, but to an intimate union with, the Austrian monarchy, on the basis of common liberal institutions.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 31ST.—The Grand Vizier, having left for Roumelia, on account of the inquiry which has been instituted in that province respecting the complaint of the Christian inhabitants, Ali Pacha has been appointed to replace the Grand Vizier during his absence.

VIENNA, JUNE 1.—By order of the Sultan, the newly appointed Grand Vizier has proceeded to the provinces of Turkey in Europe, on a voyage of inspection.

BERLIN, JUNE 1.—The news published by the [illegible] *Gazette* that the Porte has conceded to the appointment of a mixed Commission of Inquiry, [illegible] partly of commissioners of the Great Powers, [illegible] founded. The Great Powers will only control the inquiry of the Porte by the nominal action of their different consuls.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A letter from Warsaw speaks of the concentration of Russian troops on the frontiers of Turkey as an undoubted fact. There will soon be an army of [illegible] on the Upper Pruth, and in Bessarabia and [illegible]. The Porte is, at the same time, using every effort to form a numerous army, in order to prevent Servia and the Danubian Provinces conquering their independence. The Turkish forces are concentrated on five points—[illegible] corps occupy Roumelia; a second army guard the frontiers of Servia; a third, composed of 30,000 men, is concentrated on the Danube; the fourth is stationed between the Danube and the Black Sea; the reserve is at Schumla.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

VIENNA, JUNE 1.—The statement in some journals that the seat of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Italy will be transferred from Verona to Laibach is erroneous. The Commander-in-Chief will remain at Verona. Only the administrative and judicial offices of the army will be transferred to Laibach, to ensure more free and speedy movement of the army in Venetia, which has been reorganised, not only for economical motives, but also to be prepared for all emergencies. For this double purpose, the military forces, considerably reduced, will be concentrated in the fortresses of the Quadrilateral. The cavalry will be assembled in the plain of Pordenone, and the artillery in Verona. The latter will be provided with rifled cannon. Austria, with a corps d'armee of 70,000 men, will await the development of events in Italy.

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 1.—The Queen has been pleased to order a *conge d'elire* to pass the great seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of York to elect an archbishop; and her Majesty has been pleased to recommend Charles Thomas Longley, now Bishop of Durham, to be elected Archbishop of said See of York.

MAIL NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY.—The United States mail steamer Illinois has arrived. She brings 211 passengers, and specie valued at 543,817 dols., of which 116,377 dols. are for England, the remainder for France. Off the New York Lightship she passed the British barque Chance, of Goole. On the 20th passed a French ship, allowing third distinguishing pendant, No. 1[illegible]. The news brought by the Illinois is anticipated.

The steamer Oneida, from Brazil, passed Hurst Castle at 6 p.m.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

VIENNA, 1ST JUNE.—According to the most recent explanations of Prince Gortschakoff to the Great Powers of Europe, he has only proposed the assembling of a Congress on the subject of the situation of the Christians in the East in case an inquiry should confirm the justice of the complaints against the Porte, the Porte having itself taken the initiative in the inquiry by nominating three commissions, over each of which a member of the Ottoman Cabinet presides. The Great Powers have agreed to await the result before entering into ulterior negotiations on the Russian proposition.—*Reuter.*

THE WAR IN SICILY.

The "Moniteur" publishes the following despatch:—NAPLES, MAY 30.—Garibaldi entered Palermo on the 27th. He is master of the greater part of the town. The troops were concentrated in the castle. A bombardment immediately commenced. Fires broke out in several parts of the town. Garibaldi attacked the castle at noon on the 28th May.—(Reuter.)

NAPLES.

NAPLES, MAY 30.—The Government is deliberating as to the advisability of sending orders to Palermo to stop the bombardment.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 1.—The Emperor and the Empress left to-day for Lyons, at ten a.m. The Dowager Empress of Russia is expected at Lyons at six p.m. The Grand Duchess Helena arrived yesterday at Lyons.

FRENCH TROOPS IN CHINA.

It is reported in Paris that, after the Chinese expedition is brought to a conclusion, the French troops will be employed in Madagascar, with a view of establishing a solid occupation of the principal points in that island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRID, MAY 31.—It is asserted that the electric cable will be re-laid between Spain and the Balearic Isles at the end of June.

Mr. Merry has been appointed Consul at Tangiers.

The select committee appointed to consider the bill for settling disputes between masters and men unanimously recommend the voluntary formation of equitable councils of conciliation, as a means of preventing the growth of antagonism between employers and employed which generally leads to strikes.

Mr. Ayrton has given notice of a resolution, pledging the House of Commons to support Ministers in adopting constitutional measures to obtain the remission of the paper duty during the present session.

The Guarantee Fund for ensuring the exhibition of 1862 exceeds £292,000, and is daily increasing.

The monthly average price of wheat for France, published in the *Moniteur*, shows an increase of 1 franc, 15 cents. over the previous return.

The London Chartered Bank of Australia, after appropriating £14,000 to the reserve fund and other purposes, have to-day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the last half year of 1859.

DUBLIN AND MEATH RAILWAY.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 1.—An extraordinary meeting of the proprietors of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway was held here on Friday for the consideration of the bill now pending in Parliament, for relinquishing the junction with the Midland Great Western, and, in substitution thereof, making an extension direct to Dublin. A resolution of approval was seconded by the Duke of Leinster, and carried.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock.

PAPER DUTIES.

On the motion that the House at its rising do adjourn until Monday,

Lord FERMOY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he intended, in consequence of the Bill for the Abolition of the Paper Duties being rejected by the Lords, to remit some other tax as an equivalent. The House was placed in a peculiar position by the conduct of the Lords, and he was sorry that more decisive steps had not been taken by the Government in consequence. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was reported to be rather pleased than disappointed at the result, and he should be glad if the right hon. gentleman would state how far the report was correct.

REPEAL OF WAR TAXES, &c.

Mr. A. STUART asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he adhered to his former declaration that in the event of the rejection of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill, he should invite the House to repeal the war teas and sugar duty, or, if not, for what reason; and, further, whether he was still of opinion, from the quantities of wines entered since the lowering of the duty, he still believed that the consumption would increase in the proportion he formerly anticipated?

Mr. CAVE urged the great importance of the points thus raised.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he could not at that time make any definite declaration on matters so intimately mixed up with important questions of policy, as well as of finance. [illegible] feelings with regard to the late proceedings of the Lords, Chancellors of the Exchequer were not supposed to have any feelings, and if he had any that was not the occasion on which he should declare them. [illegible] felt, in accordance with the prevalent opinion, that the House had adopted [illegible] tribunal of its own [illegible] complaining that [illegible] the remission of any tax [illegible] on the second reading [illegible] stated that if the House had [illegible] propose the repeal of the [illegible] the question which had [illegible] With regard to the [illegible] must be arrived at before the [illegible]

Licence Bill came into operation, but, so far as present experience went, they were quite satisfactory.

Mr. BRIGHT declared the House would act with treachery to itself and the constitution, and incur the contempt of posterity, if it permitted the vote of the House of Lords to pass as a matter of small importance.

PERSIA—CHINA.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR called attention to the state of affairs with Persia, and asked if the papers connected with the recall or resignation of Sir H. Rawlinson could be laid upon the table, and what was its cause? He urged on the Government a policy of non-intervention.

Mr. WYLDE asked if the Government had received any account of the trial at Hongkong of Captain Saunders, for the murder of one of the crew of the Customhouse boat, in the port of Swatow?

Mr. B. OSBORNE asked what was the precise position, at the present moment, of the Persian mission—whether it was now under the exclusive direction of the Foreign Office; and whether the resignation of Sir H. Rawlinson was due to any change in this respect?

Mr. BUCHANAN protested against the system of Custom-houses adopted in the British settlements in China.

CHRISTIAN SUBJECTS OF THE PORTE.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD called attention to the proceedings of Russia with reference to the Christian subjects of the Porte, and the interference of the European Governments proposed by that Power. It was a matter of so much gravity that the House ought to be informed of the precise nature of the communication made by Prince Gortschakoff, and if that communication had been reported by the Russian Minister in London. He wished further to know what was the intention of France in reference to the same question? Further, he desired to know what answer had been made by the noble lord to the Russian communication, and if he did not consider that the proposed representation by the Powers to Turkey, respecting the condition of the Christians, was not contrary to the letter as well as the spirit of existing treaties? He trusted that no encouragement would be given to the consular authorities to mix themselves up with this question, which would injure the authority of the Turkish Government.

SICILY.

Mr. F. FORTESCUE asked whether certain statements were true which appeared in the newspapers with regard to the conduct of the police in Sicily?

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Danby Seymour and Mr. Osborne, said that no disapproval had been expressed by the Government of the conduct of Sir H. Rawlinson; on the contrary, that conduct had their approval; but his return had been caused, as suggested by Mr. Osborne, on account of the transfer of the control of the mission from the Indian Office to that of the Foreign Office. This had been done with the full approbation of the Secretary of State for India, as better in accordance with the relative positions of Russia and England in Persia. Sir H. Rawlinson had not been recalled; he had himself tendered his resignation. As for their policy in Persia, it simply consisted in their endeavours to maintain the independence of that Power, urging, at the same time, forbearance from attacks on other Powers. The relations of this country with Persia were of the most friendly kind. It had been his constant policy to discourage the rivalry which had long been supposed to exist between England and Russia at the Court of Persia. In reply to Mr. Wylde, the Colonial Office had received no account of the catastrophe to which he referred. In reference to the remarks of Mr. Buchanan, he admitted the collection of our Custom duties by foreigners was an anomaly, and that the system ought to be amended. With regard to Sicily, reports from our Consul exist in the Foreign Office, detailing the extreme cruelties practised by the police in that island. This, in addition to other misgovernment, had brought Sicily to its present position, at which no one could be surprised. In reply to the important question of Mr. Fitzgerald, the facts were these:—In April last, Prince Gortschakoff had brought forward the gross oppression practised on the Christians in Turkey in the presence of the British Minister. Shortly after, a despatch to the same effect was transmitted to Paris. On the 5th of May, Prince Gortschakoff assembled the representatives of the four Powers, and stated that the Emperor could not view in silence any catastrophe that might arise. In consequence of the present state of things, he made three propositions: first, that the present state of things, especially in the Danubian Provinces, was intolerable; secondly, that inquiry ought to be made by the officers of the Sultan, assisted by the European consuls; and, thirdly, in the event of failure in these representations, a new organisation of the Turkish Administration would become necessary. The reply of the British Government had been that they had received no information as to the state of the Christians in the Turkish provinces, although they were well aware of the general maladministration of the empire. With regard to the other points, they had declared it was impossible for them, with due regard to the treaty of Paris, to consent to any increased jurisdiction on the part of the Consuls, or any new organisation of the Turkish Administration; at same time, after the declaration of so great a Power as Russia, and bearing in mind her influence with the Christians in Turkey, it would have been unwise to have rejected the proposition altogether, and they had declared their readiness to assent to inquiry by the officers of the Sultan. The reply of Austria and Prussia had been in the same spirit. The Government of France had communicated with that of England on the matter, and had given its opinion that a useful amelioration could be introduced, having due regard to the authority of the Sultan, and that the consuls might be useful for that purpose. Our Government had replied, that, if the Sultan consented to institute an inquiry, there could be no objection to employ the Consuls for that purpose, but not without his consent. Our Ambassador, Sir H. Bulwer, had proposed that inquiry should be made by the Sultan's own officers, and that a commissioner should be sent into the provinces for that purpose. To that advice the Turkish Government had given its consent. He would add that there had been lately a gradual and considerable improvement in the administration of the Turkish Provinces, and he had good hope there would neither be dissension among the Christian people on the subject, nor that the advice which might be offered to Turkey would be derogatory to its just pride and national independence.

NINE HOURS' MOVEMENT.

Mr. HUBBARD called attention to the renewed agitation on the part of the metropolitan operatives in support of the nine hours' movement.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said the Government had no official information on the subject. The general character of the late strike had been one of absence of violence, nor were any complaints made of the want of assistance from the police. With reference to the present difficulty, it was the duty of Government to maintain the strictest neutrality with reference to these unfortunate disputes.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

The motion for adjournment till Monday was then agreed to.

LEASING AND IMPROVEMENT (IRELAND).

Mr. WHITESIDE obtained leave to introduce a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the powers of leasing and improvement in Ireland.

SUPPLY—ARMY ESTIMATES.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The House then, after some preliminary business, went into committee of supply on the army estimates, the discussion of which occupied the rest of the evening.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at 12-30.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—A fresh decline of one-eighth was quoted in Consols this morning, but owing to a pacific article in the "Moniteur," a recovery took place. As the Paris Bourse did not exhibit a corresponding improvement, a relapse ensued on this side. Share market dull, and little business going forward.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The Bourse has been dull, but prices have improved. The final quotations of Rentes were 69·55, or 30 cents higher than yesterday.

MANCHESTER RACES.

Stand Plate—Debbelies, 1st; Miss Lucy, 2nd. Thirteen ran.

Wilton Stakes—Dosfoot, 1st; Glen Stuart, 2nd.

Selling Stakes—Beggar, 1st; Little Cob, 2nd.

PARIS SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.—A numerous meeting of the Paris Society for the Protection of Animals was held on Monday at the Salle de Arts, at Meliers, at which a deputation from the London Society was invited to attend. The deputation consisted of Sir John Scott Lillie, Professor Spooner the Rev. Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Adam Smith. Various interesting speeches were delivered in favour of humanity Christianity, and civilisation all over the globe, objects which both societies had in view. Sir J. S. Lillie, on being called upon, drew their attention from the lower to the upper class of animals, by reminding his hearers that, as the proposed object of both societies was the protection of both classes of animals, they should be the advocates of peace, otherwise they would be deviating from the principles they professed, as by the doctrines of the Christian religion the horrors of war were denounced as the greatest of calamities. That the two most enlightened nations on the face of the earth should consequently support these doctrines. That if wars were, in certain cases, considered necessary evils, as the forerunners of permanent peace, they should be submitted to—as, for instance, that in which both their nations were then co-operating for the introduction of humanity and civilisation, and commercial relations with the Chinese, or the recent war of their Emperor for relieving the Italians from the oppressions and cruelties to which they had been so long subjected. A permanent peace was, therefore, what the Emperor evidently had in view when he declared the Empire to be the emblem of Peace. As the majority of that meeting was composed of the fair sex, he had no doubt they would agree in this view of the case, as, although not exposed to the immediate dangers in the field, their sufferings were of a more protracted nature. When a man's life ended, his sufferings here ended also; whereas those of mothers, wives, and daughters, only then commenced. The influence of that sex should, therefore, be constantly exercised in favour of that permanent peace by which the tranquillity and prosperity of all enlightened nations would be best consulted. The applause which accompanied these sentiments drew tears from several of the ladies present, who had evidently experienced in the late wars the losses adverted to. "God save the Queen" was then played by a military band in attendance, and the meeting shortly after broke up. I may add that the feeling of the meeting, which was crowded to suffocation, was decidedly in favour of peace.

Twenty-nine houses are proposed to be built simultaneously at Bray—Mr. O'Kelly, architect.

The Church.

SERVICES AND ANTHEMS FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 3.

TRINITY SUNDAY.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Chant	Mares.
Magnificat	Dr. Smith.
Anthem—"The Creation"	Stevenson & Haydn.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHAPEL.

Chant	Boyce in F.
Service	King in D.
Anthem—"The Creation"	Stevenson & Haydn.

METROPOLITAN HALL—SPECIAL SERVICES.

THE PULPIT, PRAYER AND PRAISE.—On Sunday next, Divine service will be celebrated in the hall, at three o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. J. J. Black will preach. Subject—"It is I;" and on Wednesday next, the Rev. J. W. Blackmore, Rysboro', England, will preach at eight o'clock p.m. Among the subjects for Prayer and Praise on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are:—1st—For the gift of the Holy Spirit to all in the meeting—to all the inhabitants of Dublin and the city of Waterford. 2nd—For an increasing observance of the New Commandment. 3rd—For the Gospel in Italy, and the reign of Christ in every heart in that peninsula. 4th—For the Gospel in Turkey, the conversion of the Sultan, and the overthrow of the False Prophet.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I have had the pleasure and profit of frequently attending the special services in the Metropolitan Hall, which are, I believe, a means of blessing and comfort to thousands who do not attend any other place of public worship in the city. I have not yet had the good fortune of hearing any of the rectors of Dublin preach from the platform of the hall to the people; and I would humbly represent to the managers of the hall to invite some of those rev. gentlemen, as it is the duty of the rectors to be instant in season and out of season, and in every place to preach Christ to the people, that we may judge for ourselves what value they give to their respective parishioners for their well-paid, comfortable incomes. Why should they not ask the zealous rectors of St. Thomas's, St. Mary's, St. George's, and St. Peter's, who nett respectively £854, £657, £467, £1,343 (£3,421), from our hard earnings for their support and our edification?

I don't mean to say, that theirs should be competitive preaching, for they have already attained a sufficient competency for the body—a little more than the food and raiment spoken of by the Apostle Paul; but I do say, that if their sermons are not such as to raise the dead, they should be such as to keep the living awake.

This is pre-eminently an age of inquiry and investigation. Trades, shops, law, medicine, the arts and sciences, the army and navy, are vieing with each other for distinction, worth, and excellence; and it would not, therefore, be unlawful or inexpedient for the professors of divinity to strive for the mastery in winning men to follow the example of their Master in Heaven. A good workman, artist, lawyer, or doctor, deserves good wages; but a drone in any profession is of less value than the food which he consumes.

I can't help saying, also, that the gross income of the Church in this country is amply sufficient, if rightly and wisely and fairly applied, to bring out and sustain such a galaxy of talent in her sons as would elevate the sacred profession, and educate and civilise and evangelise the entire population.—I am, sir, yours truly, REVIVAL.

P.S.—Will you favour us to-morrow with the name of the preacher in the hall on Sunday next, at the three o'clock special service, where all classes of our fellow-citizens, without violating ecclesiastical etiquette, or incurring malediction, can go, hear, and judge for themselves?

DISTRESS IN MAYO.

We have received the following letter from Sir James Dombrain:—

"I beg to transmit an extract from a letter received this morning by me, having reference to your editorial article of Friday last. This letter is not from the correspondent whose letters have heretofore appeared in the public papers:—

"'I regret exceedingly to see, by an article in Friday's IRISH TIMES, that your kind efforts for relief of distress should be misrepresented. Although the townland of Rossdaugh, my property, is considered part of Dunkeeghan, yet, being separated from its immediate neighbourhood by a Ford, and seeing the supply of seed was not sufficient for my tenants' wants, I at once rested satisfied when informed that the supply was limited. I, however, gladly availed myself of the privilege of purchasing meal, and took from your vessel £98 worth for my tenants, not one of whom had a supply of provisions, or was able to buy, except with money obtained from usurers at ruinous interest. I must, therefore, and do most willingly, acknowledge the boon you have conferred on the entire district by sending meal, and the beneficial results from the issue of seed is incalculable. It is hard that benevolent motives should be so tortured; but you have the warm gratitude of all right-thinking men, and you have the pleasing consciousness of having done vast good.'"

IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONCERT.

Amongst our various institutions there is, perhaps, not one more deserving of support than the Irish Academy of Music, and notwithstanding that other objects enlist a share of public patronage, it is gratifying to observe that this Academy can boast of many friends to appreciate its worth, and assist each day in establishing it on a more firm basis in the estimation of the people. Any object which contemplates the instruction of an art at once useful and graceful is one that has ever met with encouragement, and in many instances success, from the citizens of Dublin. It is no idle surmise or fanciful conclusion that much which has tended to elevate the tone of society, and introduce new systems, rules, and habits, has been the direct result of the extensive operation of musical bodies, in supplying to the young the exercise of the happiest and most social enjoyment that ever was the product of genius and industry. Its effects are becoming daily more apparent amongst the society of our generation, and we are at last arriving at the knowledge that a deep fund of native talent exists which only required to be drawn forth and developed in order to become manifest. However famous we may be in story as "children of the harp," it cannot but be confessed that the sentiment which invested us with that distinction savoured much of romance and poetic fiction. We can safely urge our rights to day when the musician is abroad and the means are at our disposal. A great deal has already been accomplished, for which we are indebted to the enterprise of men who, themselves possessed of treasure, have generously unlocked it to us all, and by the facilities afforded are realising our best anticipations, and rendering Ireland a second Italy of Song. As one of these institutions we recognise with pleasure the Irish Academy, which has laid open the fullest resources to the people of acquiring a practical acquaintance with music. Their annual concerts have always evinced the best discipline and the closest care in training. Last night, their entertainment in the Antients was given before a large audience, which included the Lord Lieutenant, with many of our nobility and gentry. The programme included judicious selections, the most striking feature in which was the contracted performance of "I Puritani e I Cavalieri." The music of *Elvira* was sung by Lady De Vere, *Arturo* by Mrs. Edward Geale, and *Giorgio* by Mr. John Stanford. The execution was exceedingly good, and met with frequent applause. The chorus was very numerous, and numbered amongst it some of the leading members of the Choral Society of Trinity College, which, under the able guidance of Dr. Stewart, has arrived at a great degree of proficiency. Mrs. Nicholson presided at the harp, Mr. W. G. Torrance at the organ, Mr. Joseph Robinson wielded the baton with masterly ability, and Mr. Levey led the orchestra. Several pleasing songs were sung, and were warmly applauded. The concert had not concluded until an advanced hour, and was sustained throughout with the success which has generally attended the undertakings of Mr. Joseph Robinson.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The *Brighton Gazette* contains an account of a shocking murder and attempted suicide of the murderer which occurred at the small parish of Washington, four miles and a half from Steyning, on Monday last. It appears that a husbandman, named Peter Dudeney, who is about 50 years of age, has for some years past occupied a cottage, called Pig Land, at Ashington, in the parish of Washington. He rented the cottage of Peter Wells, bricklayer, whose daughter he married, and by whom he has two children, about eight and three years of age. His wife, unfortunately, for the past three years, has shown unmistakeable symptoms of insanity, and of late a woman has necessarily been employed to remain with her constantly. Dudeney's means have thus been materially affected, and this, attended with losses in his farming pursuits, led to his becoming embarrassed in his circumstances, and in arrear with his rent nearly £50. The father-in-law obtained a distress warrant, which was not used, but a meeting of the parties was determined upon. This took place at Storrington, on Monday, when it was agreed that the two cows and the manure should be taken that evening in settlement of the claim, and possession of the cottage and land given as soon as the wife could be removed, the father-in-law promising to take another cottage for him, and pay the rent so long as his daughter lived. This arrangement did not seem to have been satisfactory to Dudeney, or to have allayed the unhappy differences and family disputes which for some time had existed. In the evening, Mr. Challen, an auctioneer, went to take the cows and measure the manure, and Wells came with Samuel Rowland (a painter, and landlord for about five years of the Swan Inn, Ashington), to get the cows away. Some words at the back of the house took place between Dudeney and Rowland, and the former hastily went into the kitchen, took down his gun, went again to the rear of the house, deliberately took aim, and shot poor Rowland dead on the spot, some of the charge entering his heart. In the confusion Dudeney got away, and on search being made for him he was found hanging from a fir tree near the house. He was taken indoors, where he remained for a few hours, and during which time he attempted to cut his throat, but his courage must have failed him, for a slight cut only is visible. Dudeney was then taken to the lock-up at Steyning, and on the following afternoon an inquest was held at the Frankland Arms, Washington, before Mr. R. Blagden, the coroner for West Sussex. From the evidence given, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder." Rowland was a man generally respected. He was about 37 years of age, and has left a wife and one child, only about three years of age. Doubtless his friendship with Wells, the father-in-law, and his presence on the spot, very much excited Dudeney, who until lately had been looked upon as a quiet, inoffensive man, but whose threats against more than the deceased the day previous show a wicked disposition. The wife was removed on Tuesday morning to a lunatic asylum, and it is believed that the children of the prisoner will be provided for by the grandfather.

Extensive alterations and improvements are being made at Bride's Church, in this city, under the directions of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' architects, and partly comprise new windows, sashes, &c., a pulpit, reader's desk, pewing, &c. Messrs. Barker, of Upper Abbey-street, are the builders.

A report has been prevalent for some days in Paris that the Emperor Napoleon had resolved to present the draught of a bill to the Council of State to modify the *Senatus-Consulte* of the 12th of December, as regards the publication of the debates in the Senate, and the remarks of the press on the speeches of the Senators. The fact is, that the draught of a bill is to be presented to modify the 14th Article of the *Senatus-Consulte*, which says:—"The maintenance and repairs of every kind relating to the properties of the Crown are to be charged to the civil list." Now, as the Palace of the Tuileries is about to undergo extensive repairs, the Emperor considers that the expense should be charged in the budget of the Minister of Public Works.

THE ART UNION OF DUBLIN.

The drawing of prizes for the Shilling Art Union of Dublin took place at twelve o'clock yesterday, in the Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society's House, Kildare-street. The building was crowded by a very numerous and fashionable assembly of persons, including several ladies—

PETER PAUL M'SWINEY, Esq., presided.

Mr. M'Rory, one of the secretaries, after a few remarks, observed that so great had been the success which attended the labours of the committee, the number of prizes was increased from 75 to 97.

Michael Angelo Hayes, Esq., Secretary of the Art Union, then read the following report and statement of accounts:—

"On this the first year in which a shilling art union has been established in Ireland, we have to report that the success has been nearly as decided as that which has attended similar associations lately established in England; and, considering the short time during which our operations have been conducted, as well as the moral principle of such an art union, as yet but little understood by the general public, we have every reason to feel gratified at the result. The total number of tickets sold amounted to 27,355. We have apportioned to our subscribers prizes, commencing with £100, our highest, down to £3, the lowest. We did not intend to have lower prizes than £5, but there are a good many small pictures in the exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy priced at £3, and we have considered that we would do an injustice to the artists if we excluded those from any participation in the chances of sales; still, we are not anxious to encourage either small prizes or low-priced pictures. Our agents, we have every reason to think, exerted themselves to the fullest extent, and many of them refused to avail of the small per centage we offer upon the sales of tickets, being actuated by a wish to promote Irish art and in the cultivation of public taste, and our thanks are due to them for their exertions. In Dublin the largest sales have been effected. Messrs. Stark, Brothers, sold 1,200 tickets, and Mr. Cranfield 1,200. These gentlemen also refused to avail themselves of the per centage in general allowed as commission. Mr. Le Sage, 850; Messrs. Wiseheart & Son, 806; Mr. Wightman, Mr. Chambers, of Dame-street, Mr. Dillon, and others, sold each 300. In some of the smaller towns the sales have been better than in the larger ones. But in Belfast Mr. Magill and Mr. Robert Reid sold 300. We had issued to our various agents 40,000, of which the large number of 13,645 were returned to us unsold since the closing of the lists on the 25th May. There can be no question that a shilling art union comes within the means of all classes, and if a prize is not obtained, the sum invested is not a very considerable loss. It is an unfortunate circumstance connected with the management of art unions that for the few who are gratified a multitude must be disappointed. The expenses of last year are necessarily large. We have obtained agents in nearly every town of importance in Ireland, and have advertised in over one hundred newspapers, but we feel that we have laid the foundation of a very successful course in future years. It appeared from the statement of accounts that the sum realised on the sale of the 27,355 tickets was £1,367 15s., while the expenditure in payment of clerks, commission agents, advertisements &c., amounted to £364."

Mr. M'Rory, in moving the adoption of the report, observed upon the great success with which the union had met, and said he trusted it would be but a fresh incentive to increased exertion. From the manner in which the scrutiny was carried on by the committee, no doubt could be entertained that the tickets placed in the ballot box were those only which corresponded with what had been disposed of. The public should, of course, take this upon the *bona fides* of the committee—(hear, hear)—but to any who wished to examine the matter every facility would be afforded. (Applause.)

The Chairman then put the resolution. He said it was a gratifying consideration that the expenses did not exceed 25 or 26 per cent. (Hear, hear.) When it was remembered that at similar art unions in England the expenses reached 40 or 45 per cent., it would be seen that this, the first attempt of the kind in this country, had been most successfully managed.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Secretary gave some information in reference to the manner in which the tickets were arranged, and proved from his statement that the most careful and impartial management was carried on.

Two blind boys from the Richmond Asylum were then brought forward to draw the tickets. A large placard was placed against the wall, upon which corresponding members appeared to each ticket taken from the ballot, thus affording every person present a full opportunity of seeing the proceedings. The following are the successful numbers, and the prizes which they respectively won:—

33,456, 20l. 30,441, 10l. 13,481, 20l. 29,357, 10l. 18,119 5l. 29,421, 20l. 18,795, 50l. 10,640, 10l. 14,575 10l. 32,106, 20l. 3,413, 5l. 3,436, 5l. 13, 70l. 26,764, 5l. 15,256, 5l. 10,781, 10l. 5,156, 5l. 2,306, 10l. 32,864, 5l. 6,918, 10l. 31,764, 5l. 1,098, 5l. 39,542, 3l. 37,917, 20l. 9,575, 3l. 5,320, 3l. 21,163, 10l. 22,906, 3l. 28,772, 5l. 21,129, 10l. 29,145, 10l. 27,175, 5l. 29,145, 10l. 37,917, 5l. 6,722, 3l. 19,629, 20l. 5,595, 3l. 19,222, 3l. 33,307, 5l. 4,368, 10l. 30,834, 5l. 37,043, 3l. 25,799, 5l. 37,932, 10l. 11,924, 5l. 32,055, 30l. 14,586, 30l. 22,180, 5l. 39,193, 100l. 7,570, 3l. 27,253, 3l. 3,234, 5l. 30,404, 5l. 8,879, 10l. 6,042, 5l. 27,293, 50l. 16,474, 70l. 9,913, 10l. 382, 5l. 8,460, 10l. 23,974, 10l. 7,515, 3l. 10,863, 5l. 38,241, 20l. 7,603, 5l. 3,720, 3l. 25,167, 3l. 21,444, 5l. 33,538, 5l. 6,759, 5l. 20,786, 3l. 6,622, 5l. 12,457, 5l. 5,923, 10l. 36,748, 5l. 7,720, 5l. 39,334, 5l. 17,584, 5l. 13,015, 10l. 14,324, 5l. 25,315, 5l. 38,603, 3l. 19,611, 10l. 38,931, 5l. 21,250, 5l. 6,402, 5l. 31,227, 3l. 7,173, 3l. 19,757, 3l. 24,004, 10l. 660, 30l. 16,552, 5l. 32,539, 5l. 22,051, 20l. 11,993, 3l. 29,247, 5l. 38,473, 5l. 3,562, 5l. 12,849, 10l. 3,562, 5l. 38,241, 20l. 7,603, 5l. 3,320, 3l.

The Chairman announced that number "39,193" had obtained the £100 prize. The statement was received with loud applause.

Mr. Bagot then moved a warm vote of thanks to the managing committee, coupling with it the name of the secretary, through whose zealous and untiring exertions so much had been accomplished of which they might well congratulate themselves.

General Columb seconded the motion, and referred in high terms to the conduct which had characterised Mr. Michael Angelo Hayes, as secretary to the Art Union. (Applause.)

The resolution was passed by acclamation.

Mr. Hayes in returning thanks, said he felt flattered by the compliment which had been paid him. He had done his best, and was happy if he had been successful. (Applause.)

Mr. Hayes, then proposed a vote of thanks to the Royal Dublin Society, for the facilities the had afforded them on every occasion.

The motion was put and carried.

The assembly then broke up.

CORK, BLACKROCK, AND PASSAGE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The twenty-eighth half-yearly general meeting of this company was held at the Terminus, Victoria-road, on Thursday. Present—Sir W. Hackett, Messrs. D. Meagher, C. Sugrue, B. J. Alcock, R. Hall, A. M'Carthy, M. Sullivan, R. Exham, solr.; J. F. Sugrue, D. M. C. Mahony, A. Hargrave, J. E. Treacy, solr.; C. B. Ware, T. Mahony, J. Donegan, E. Burke, and a deputation from Dublin consisting of W. F. Green, Dr. Waller, and —— Armstrong.

Mr. H. HARDY, chairman of the company, presided.

The Secretary having read the advertisement convening the meeting, the following reports of the directors and the superintendent were read:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

"GENTLEMEN,—In laying before you the annexed statement of accounts, the directors have to express their regret that it contrasts unfavourably with that presented to you at the conclusion of the half year ended the 30th of April, 1859, the receipts showing a falling off, and the expenses an increase for the past 6 months. The falling off in the receipts, amounting to £156 7s. 11d., is attributable principally to the dearth of shipping in the harbour, and to the inclemency of the weather during a great portion of the winter; and the increase in expenditure is, in a great measure, accounted for by the repairs of the sea-wall at Passage. Your directors have also to state, with very great regret, that during the past six months there have been two accidents, one on the line, and the other on board one of the railway steamers, and that actions having been brought against the company in both cases, in one a jury assessed the damages at £100, and in the other the company submitted to a verdict of £500. The costs in these cases have not been finally arranged, but it is expected that they will be about £300, making in all a loss of about £900 which the company suffer by these two accidents. Under all these circumstances, the directors cannot recommend a higher dividend than 6s. per share (free of income-tax), which will leave a balance of £296 12s. 11d., exclusive of unpaid dividends, to be carried forward to the next account; a balance that your directors expect will, with the earnings of the current six months, suffice to cover the loss by the accidents, and, at the same time, leave at your disposal as large an amount as you had at the end of last summer. Your directors, considering it of great importance to encourage, in every possible way, anything that may tend to promote the traffic, especially on the south side of the river, have agreed to advance the proprietor of the Hotel at Glenbrook a sum not exceeding £700, for completing and furnishing the addition to the establishment lately constructed; and, as the advance is well secured, they trust you will confirm the step they have taken.

"HENRY HARDY, Chairman.

"Cork, 22nd May, 1860."

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have to inform you, that the rolling stock has been maintained in good working order during the past half-year, although it is to be regretted this has not been effected without an increase of expenditure, as compared with the corresponding period, owing to some improvements and renewals to certain parts of the engine stock, and some extras in the way of materials having been provided in the carriage department. The permanent way has been kept in good order, the ordinary attention having been paid to the replacing of sleepers, &c. An extraneous item coming under this head has caused a great increase of expenditure, which was totally unavoidable from the bad state of the work—viz., the building of buttresses against the sea wall at Passage, about 560 lineal feet of which has been so supported with 1,233 cubic yards of good masonry pointed in cement. The increase appearing against repairs at bridges arises from timber having been procured for the repairs of several bridges along the line requiring to be done, and owing to some slight repairs having been done at the viaduct. The increase of omnibus expenses is accounted for by both buses having been put into a good [illegible] omnibus thoroughly repainted and newly [illegible] of repair, run during the past half-[illegible] trimmed. The miles an average haulage [illegible] having been 39,360 gives 7½d. per mile [illegible] cost of 744, or something under [illegible] which includes repairs to the entire rolling stock.—I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant, "JAMES BARTON."

The Chairman said that on every former occasion it was the good fortune of himself, when present, or, if not, of the vice-chairman, to move the adoption of a report in which the shareholders were congratulated upon the improved prospects of the company. When he addressed them at the last half-yearly meeting, he certainly had every expectation that the same good fortune would attend them throughout the year. Nothing had occurred which could lead him to think that the traffic of the line would fall short, when it had shown over the four previous years such an excess, and although he expected that there would be an increase in the expenditure, he still thought it would be covered by the increased balance which was brought forward from the last half year. The decrease in the traffic might be counted from the 28th of December, when the weather became very inclement, and as a consequence there was a great dearth of shipping in the harbour, which would account for the small decrease of £156 7s. 11d. to the revenue receipts—a decrease that they would have thought nothing about but for being coupled with the increase in the revenue account, amounting to £1,089 14s., out of which, however, there was one sum of £300 which should have been charged to the side of the revenue account, as it was remuneration voted to the directors for the services rendered by them in 1859. He thought that strictly speaking that sum should be deducted from the balance, and brought forward to the credit side; but the auditors refused to credit the accounts unless it was charged to the debit side, and as it was immaterial to the directors to which side it was charged, they made no objection. A principal item in the expenditure was £386 for buttresses for the sea wall at Passage. There was a depreciation fund of £3,360, and if the directors had had the power, they would have charged that sum of £386 to it, but the shareholders were still at perfect liberty to recommend that it should be so charged. (Hear, hear.) The chairman concluded by moving that the report be adopted and circulated among the shareholders.

Mr. C. Sugrue seconded the proposition.

Dr. Waller, of Dublin, said that he appeared there that day on behalf of a very large number of shareholders of the company, resident in Dublin and its vicinity. He came there, accompanied with two other gentlemen, and they had under their consideration the report which had just been read to the meeting. They did not think that the report ought to be so unfavourable as the directors had made it—(hear, hear)—for they considered that there were some items which if placed where they should be would increase the revenue and diminish the expenses against it, and they thought there was no reason to be at all in bad spirits. He would propose that the first paragraph of the report should end at the words "falling off." The second clause was unobjectionable; as was also the third; and he would propose as the fourth clause the following:—"The sum of £386 14s. 11d. has been expended on the construction of a buttress to the sea wall at Passage, which your directors have charged against the depreciation fund of £3,360, reserving a balance of £8,975 5s. 1d. now to the credit of that fund." And then he would propose that the clause in reference to the dividend stand thus:—"Your directors feel warranted in recommending the usual dividend of 8s. per share, free of income tax, exclusive of unpaid dividends;" the rest of the clause to stand as it was. The chairman had explained to his (Dr. Waller's) satisfaction, and he was sure to his colleagues' and the meeting's satisfaction, that it would be desirable to leave the matter referred to in the last clause in the hands of the directors. He did not object to it; and he would therefore move that the report be amended as he now had read it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Green, of Dublin, had great pleasure in seconding the proposition, and could assure the shareholders that he did so in the best possible spirit, and with the desire to make the company more remunerative to them. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by seconding the amendment.

The Chairman, on behalf of the directors, had to express their readiness to assent to the amendments proposed in the report. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M'Carthy—I understand the directors are going to hand back that £300. (Hear and laughter.)

Chairman—The matter before us now is as to the amendment. I shall put it now. Does any one object?

No one objecting, the amendment passed unanimously.

Dr. Waller then proposed, and Mr. Armstrong seconded, that the dividend for the half year ending the 30th April, 1860, be at the rate of four per cent. Agreed to.

Mr. M'Carthy—Is it a fact that that £300 are to be refunded? It is reported, and several of us wish to know whether they are. I think it would be only fair. (Hear, hear.) I hear they are going to give it back, and I now propose that the £300 be handed back to the shareholders, and that we get 1s. more per share. (Hear.)

The Chairman said that was a proposition he could not put. That sum was voted to the directors last year.

Mr. M'Carthy—No, sir; they voted it to themselves.

The Chairman thought it very hard to expect that any number of gentlemen would attend day after day, and manage the affairs of the company, without some remuneration. (Hear.)

The matter dropped.

Mr. Armstrong said that as the arrangements entered into with the River Company would shortly expire, and as it was a matter of the utmost importance, he thought that the directors should be empowered to enter into such new arrangements as they may deem expedient. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hargrave seconded the proposition.

Mr. Armstrong then suggested that the parties should be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Messrs. Ed. Bourke, T. Mahony, M. Hayes, Waller, Green, and Armstrong.

After some conversation it was agreed that the names selected should stand.

The chairman was then moved from the chair, and Sir Wm. Hackett thereto, when the thanks of the meeting, proposed by Dr. Waller, seconded by Mr. Green, were accorded to the former.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY—LATEST PARTICULARS.

LONDON, THURSDAY.—Inquiries show the accident was mainly due to the conduct of one of the guards, a man named Warrener, who was given into custody, and this afternoon charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt, at Clerkenwell Police-court.

Mr. Leach, from the firm of Johnson, Farquhar, and Leach, conducted the case for the company.

Matthew Skinner, a servant in the employment of the company, said he was at the station when the train came in last night. It was coming much faster than he thought was safe, and he called to the guard's carriage that the break might be put on. He could not see the guard then, but as the train passed he saw him in his carriage, lying on his back drunk. The break was then off.

Mr. Leith, superintendent of the Great Northern Railway, said the prisoner was in the service of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company. For convenience both companies worked together. It was the guard's duty to be upon the look out, listen to the signal from the engine-driver, and to exercise his own judgment whether he should apply the break or not.

The Magistrate—Where, in approaching these stations, should the guard put on his break?

Mr. Leith—That is a matter which is left to the discretion of the guard.

Thomas Church, a fireman, said he acted as fireman to the excursion train last night. The driver shut off his steam between the Seven Sisters'-road and Holloway. He sounded the whistle three times, in order that the breaks might be put on.

By the Magistrate—That was the usual way of giving signals, and that was the usual place at which they were given.

William Stebbing said he was one of the guards of the excursion train from Manchester on Wednesday, and rode in the front break van. He put his break on at about 200 yards beyond the Holloway platform.

By the Magistrate—There was nothing unusual in the speed at which the train was going. Warrener could not tell whether he (witness) had his break on or not.

Peter Sheldrake, a signalman at King's-cross station, said he was on duty there when the train arrived. He thought the train was coming in fast for a heavy train, and he called out to the guards that the breaks should be put on, and told the passengers to keep their heads in.

The prisoner, on being asked what he had to say to the charge said, "I did put on the break before we came to the second tunnel from King's-cross."

Sheldrake was recalled, and asked whether the break had been on, to which he replied that it had not.

Andrew Williamson said he was signalman at Copenhagen tunnel, and was on duty last night when the train passed. He heard the whistle. He noticed the breaks as the train passed. The first break was on. The second was not on.

This closed the case.

The Magistrate—It is of the highest importance to the public, especially as railway travelling is increasing every day, that the greatest caution should be observed by those who are entrusted with any duties on the line. More especially should caution be used with regard to excursion trains, and the greatest possible care should be taken to protect them. It is clear, too, that you were drunk, and I shall send you to jail for two calendar months, with hard labour.

The prisoner was then removed.

The medical report is, that though many passengers are injured they are not dangerously hurt, and none of them are likely to die.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY MORNING.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia (s.s.) City of Washington, and the Montreal Ocean steam-ship Bohemian arrived here this morning, the former with dates to New York 19th, and the latter with Quebec advices to the same date. The "New York Herald" says that there are rumours in circulation of an alleged over-issue of the stock of the Pacific Steamship Company, to the extent of from 3 to 400,000 dollars. The secretary of the company is minus. The same paper in a leader seems to think that the San Juan affair is as far from being settled as ever. The nomination of Lincoln of Illinois for President, and Hamlin of Maine for Vice-President, was received with great enthusiasm in all the republican States. The Japanese envoys were being feted extensively in Washington. No less than 16 vessels, laden with cotton valued at 2,247,000 dollars, had been destroyed by fire since Jan. 1st, 1859. The American merchants in China and Japan have asked for further protection from the Government at Washington. They represent affairs in both countries to be of the most critical nature. The departure of slave vessels from New York still continued. The Sante Marie Canal was opened for the passage of vessels on the 10th May. The bill of the Hon. Mr. Ross, compelling all foreign insurance companies and agencies in Canada to make deposits with the Government, passed through the Canadian Parliament on the 17th May.

THE WEATHER.—The weather up till Sunday last was of a very mild and genial nature, highly favourable to the progress of vegetation and the prospects of the farmer generally. On Sunday, however, a change [illegible] experienced; the weather became very [illegible] change was [illegible] showers of rain fell. There was [illegible] cold, and heavy [illegible] which continued, with little [illegible] also a storm of wind, three days. Some [illegible] intermission, for two or [illegible] is feared, have [illegible] heavy showers of hail fell, which, it [illegible] blossoms [illegible] done some considerable damage to the [illegible] on the fruit trees, and diminished the chances [illegible] good fruit harvest. The cold during the early part of the week has been great, very much resembling January weather; very heavy falls of rain occurred, and a few peals of thunder were heard. On yesterday, however, the weather was much more genial, but cloudy. Save of the fruit, we have heard no bad reports concerning any damage being sustained by any of the crops. Indeed the grain, potato, and other crops are doing remarkably well. Vegetables will [illegible] as a great number of the early plants were killed by the frost.—*Drogheda Conservative*.

The differences between the rival champions, Sayers and Heenan, were brought to an amicable termination last Wednesday evening, when a silver belt, of the same make and value, was formally presented to each of the great pugilists. The interesting ceremony which so auspiciously closes this novel Anglo-American "difficulty," and sets an example which the diplomatists of the two nations would do well to imitate in the adjustment of their future controversies, took place in the Alhambra Palace, Leicester-square, London, in the presence of many patrons of the "noble art." The champions, who were loudly cheered on their entrance into the peaceful "ring" recently devoted to the feats of Howe and Cushing's troupe, were introduced to the spectators by Mr. Caldwell as "the two bravest men who had traversed the world since the days of Wellington and Napoleon." High as might be this opening panegyric, it was fully endorsed by the plaudits of the audience. The belts, the coveted recompense of such matchless skill and endurance, lay upon a table in the centre of the arena, the winners and their friends being grouped around them. Before the addresses were delivered which were to precede the award, the pugilists advanced half-way towards each other, and cordially shook hands, in token of their final reconciliation. The first belt of the two was presented to Heenan, accompanied by an address written on parchment, which was formally read, amid the vociferous cheering of the concourse by Mr. Dowling. The belt, a massive piece of silver, about three inches in width, bearing the inscription "Champion of England," and ornamented with several designs emblematical of the prize ring, was then handed to Heenan, who straightway buckled it round his waist, amid loud and prolonged applause.

Then came Sayers' turn to receive his hard-earned decoration. The *eloge* of England's champion, in keeping with the chivalric courtesies of the occasion, was pronounced by Mr. Wilkes, Editor of the New York Spirit of the Times."

PUBLIC PETITIONS.

The Committee on Public Petitions have ordered the following, which relate to Ireland, to be printed:—

The Petition of the Irish Steamship Association, humbly sheweth—

That among the provisions having for their object the protection of life and property at sea is that in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 295, respecting lights.

That the Admiralty, under that section of the act issued certain regulations, dated the 24th of February, 1858, as to vessels being provided with lights fixed, fitted, and prepared for exhibition.

That, as the 309th section of the said act enjoins that passenger steamers shall have such lights as the act requires, so the 318th section prohibits their obtaining clearances or transires for the Customs without the production of a certificate testifying to their possession of said lights.

That many of the dangers and collisions at sea arise from the non-exhibition by sailing ships of the Admiralty lights; and it is apprehended that in numerous instances their non-exhibition of such lights is owing to their not being on board, or, if formerly on board, their not being properly fixed, fitted, and ready for use in accordance with Admiralty requirements.

That at present the Customs authorities have not the power to refuse clearances or transires to sailing ships if not duly provided with such lights.

Petitioners therefore pray your honourable House to remedy this defect, and by legislative enactment to prohibit the granting of clearances or transires to any ships unless they have on board, properly fitted and fixed with all the appliances necessary for their use and exhibition, the lights prescribed by the Admiralty under the 295th section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, as is the case under the 318th section with regard to passenger steamers.

(Signed on behalf of the Irish Steamship Association)
W. I. EGAN, Secretary.

Dublin, 12th May, 1860.

The Petition of the Guardians of the Poor of the South Dublin Union humbly sheweth—

That your Petitioners have had under their consideration a bill lately introduced into your honourable House, entitled "A Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Relief of the Destitute Poor and to Medical Charities in Ireland, and to continue the Powers of the Commissioners."

That the bill is, in the opinion of your petitioners, defective and objectionable in many respects, and only calculated to lead to further attempts to amend the law.

That your petitioners are convinced of the necessity for a revision of the entire poor law system, and consider it desirable that, before proceeding to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the relief of the poor in Ireland, full information should be obtained on the subject from the guardians of the several unions.

May it therefore please your honourable House to appoint a Select Parliamentary Committee to inquire into and report upon this important subject before proceeding to make any alteration in the existing law.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed in behalf of the Board of Guardians of the South Dublin Union)
J. O. BONSALL, Chairman.
GEO. HEPBURN, Clerk of the Union.

The Petition of the Guardians of the Poor of the Belfast Union humbly sheweth—

That for many years Ireland, and especially its eastern seaports, have suffered from the partial and oppressive operation of the laws of settlement and removal, under cover of which persons of Irish birth, and the members of their family legally dependent on them, although born in Great Britain, are removed from England and Scotland, on any member of the family becoming chargeable on the poor rates, and are landed as outcasts at the nearest seaport in Ireland, without reference to the pauper's place of birth or previous domicile.

That in England and Scotland appeals against removal orders, and proceedings for reduction of the warrant, are so clogged by technical and other difficulties as to be entirely inoperative.

That in England a native of Ireland may acquire a privilege of irremovability, and in Scotland of settlement, but they are acquired with difficulty, and are easily lost.

That Ireland has no law of settlement, because the Irish Poor Relief Acts require that every destitute poor person in Ireland shall be relieved wheresoever found, the only inquiry as to birthplace or residence being to determine whether the recipient of poor relief shall be charged to the union at large, or to a particular electoral division.

That your petitioners are opposed to any law of settlement and removal in Ireland, as they have every reason to dread that it would be attended by all the evils and expensive litigations that have been found so burdensome to England.

That any law which prevents the artisan or labourer from carrying his labour to the best market, without the dread of being punished criminally, should he become a second time chargeable to the same parish, is unsound in principle, unjust in its operation, and at variance with all the prevailing notions as to free trade.

That, as a matter of simple justice, the country which has received the benefit of the poor man's labour and the expenditure of his wages should bear the cost of his support when sick or destitute.

That, bearing in mind the support given from the Consolidated Fund for medical relief in England and Scotland, it is most unreasonable and unjust that medical or surgical relief in those countries should be construed as relief, subjecting the recipients to the deporting operations of the Settlement and Removal Acts.

That the many cases already brought under the notice of her Majesty's Government, and both Houses of Parliament, at various periods, prove that the laws referred to are harsh in their provisions, and still more harshly administered.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that wherever a person has supported himself and his family by his industry for a period of three years in England or Scotland, though not continuously in one union, parish, or combination, he shall not be removable from those countries under any Removal Act.

That whenever a poor person shall become legally removable to Ireland from any part of Great Britain, his removal shall be made at the expense of the district whence removed, and shall also be made to the place of his birth or last industrial residence in Ireland, instead of his being abandoned at the nearest Irish seaport.

That medical or surgical relief shall not be construed as relief, subjecting the recipient to the general operations of the English and Scotch Poor Laws and Removal and Settlement Acts.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed on behalf of the Belfast Board of Guardians)
WILLIAM M'GEE, Chairman.

The Petition of the Presbytery of Newtownlimavady, in connexion with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, respectfully sheweth—

That an Act of Parliament is now in force in Ireland entitled "An Act to promote and regulate Reformatory Schools for Juvenile Offenders in Ireland."

That the principle of this act is avowedly sectarian; that it affords facilities and temptations to proselytise; that the schools provided for under it are all private establishments; and that the sum granted for the maintenance and education of each juvenile offender greatly exceeds that required for the support of an adult pauper in the union workhouse, and is fully equal to the average earnings of many an industrious working man.

That your petitioners are anxious to see reformatory schools on a proper basis in active operation, but believe that they should be unsectarian, and hold out no facilities for proselytism; that they should be open to State inspection, and should not hold out a premium to crime by exalting voluntary criminality over honest though unfortunate poverty.

That your petitioners therefore pray your honourable House that the act above referred to may be immediately repealed, and some more satisfactory means provided for the reclamation of youthful criminals.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

SAMUEL TEMPLETON, Moderator of Presbytery. E NATH. M'C. BROWN, Clerk of Presbytery. GEORGE STEEN, &c., &c., &c.

Irish Fairs.

CLONES, COUNTY MONAGHAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Thursday, May 31.

The old established fair of Clones came off to-day, and a large amount of business was therein transacted. The late prolific showers proved most advantageous to the holders of stock, as, at our fair, figures showed a considerable advance. Milkers and springers sold well, some going as high as £17 10s., and £18 10s. per head. There was no beef in the fair. Store heifers and bullocks brought from £8 to £14 10s. for two and three years old; yearlings brought from £2 10s. to £5 for heifers, and to £6 10s. for good bullocks. Dry stock was in demand. Pig fair—This fair was rather limitedly supplied, and no apparent deviation in late figures was observable. Sheep fair—This was abundantly supplied; mutton of a prime description brought from 8d. to 9d.; inferior quality rated at 7d. Hoggets, of which there was a very good show, brought from £1 15s. to £2, and £2 2s. 6d. each. On the whole, this fair was largely stocked; a great number of buyers were present, and a deal of business done.

BELFAST AND NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY (LATE BELFAST AND BALLYMENA RAILWAY).

On Thursday, at one o'clock, the usual half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held in the board-room, York-road Terminus—ROBERT GRIMSHAW, Esq., D.L., J.P., in the chair.

The Chairman moved that the seal of the company be affixed to the registry of shareholders.

Mr. John Herdman seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously.

The Chairman then moved that the report and the statement of accounts be received, confirmed, and adopted by the meeting.

Mr. G. J. Clarke seconded the resolution, which was agreed to nem. con.

The Chairman moved that a dividend at the rate of four per cent., less income-tax, be declared payable on the 14th June next.

Mr. J. Cramsie, Ballymoney, seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Lanyon said that he accompanied a committee of the directors over the line, and they had agreed to recommend certain works. The first was, that a new station should be erected at Jordanstown, at a cost of £170; to build a permanent station at Carrickfergus Junction, £600; platforms, £200; and alterations in the line £100; to build a permanent station at Ballyclare and Doagh, £800, and platforms, £200; to erect a covered platform at Cookstown Junction with sheds for engine and carriages, £1,500—total for works along the line, £3,570. At the Belfast station, in consequence of the increase of plant, it was absolutely necessary to erect new engine-sheds, new workshops, &c., and to obtain new tools, the total cost of which would be £4,600, making the whole of the estimate £8,170.

Mr. Cramsie objected to the expenditure of money on works which were not absolutely necessary, when they were only paying 4 per cent., and had only a reserve fund of £6,000.

The Chairman said the directors were of opinion that the proposed improvements would increase the dividend, instead of diminishing it.

The Chairman then moved a resolution, to the effect that the directors do proceed at their discretion with the works recommended by the engineer, the total expenditure not to exceed £8,200. He thought that, when they got power to raise £70,000, the directors were very modest in only asking to lay out £8,200.

Mr. Edward Walkington seconded the motion, which was carried.

Rev. Mr. Bland was then called to the second chair and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

Irish Railway Returns.

MADE UP TO THE RESPECTIVE DATES AS UNDER.

Name of Railway.	1860. £ s. d.	1859. £ s. d.
Ballymena and Portrush, May 26	354 6 0	280 12 9
Belfast and County Down, May 26	596 2 0	547 4 0
Belfast and Ballymena, May 26	1265 11 0	1121 9 0
Cork and Bandon, May 26	315 13 0	285 2 0
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, May 26	267 8 0	240 17 0
Dublin and Belfast Junction, May 27	1532 6 0	1362 4 0
Dublin and Drogheda, May 27	1600 12 0	1659 0 0
Dublin and Wicklow, May 26	2078 17 0	2027 16 0
Dundalk, Ennisk. & Londonderry, May 27	1623 11 0	1416 9 0
Great Southern & Western, May 26	7968 10 0	8526 1 0
Irish South Eastern, May 26	373 13 0	371 0 0
Limerick and Foynes, May 26	138 15 0	142 8 0
Limerick and Ennis, May 26	175 17 8	148 13 0
Midland Great Western, May 27	4325 11 0	4179 13 0
Ulster, May 27	1803 7 0	1506 3 0
Waterford and Limerick, May 26	1157 18 0	1261 6 0
Waterford and Kilkenny, May 26	279 12 0	302 13 0
Waterford and Tramore, May 26	74 16 0	78 13 0

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RETURNS.

	1860.	1859.
Birkenhead	£2859	2561
Bristol and Exeter	6917	6390
Great Northern	34537	34217
Great Western	39196	31940
Lancashire and Yorkshire	37658	32030
London and Brighton	22698	13852
London and South Western	24429	17245
Manchester, Sheffield, &c.	12334	10819
Midland	41213	35439
North Eastern	38745	33070
Oxford, Worc. and Wolverh.	5413	4907
South Eastern	21856	19279
West Hartlepool	4484	3486
Edinburgh and Glasgow	6520	6202
Glasgow and South Western	8548	7913
Scottish North Eastern	3631	3691

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 1.

	From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Average. s. d.
283 Wheat, per barrel 20 stone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1251 Oats do. 14 stone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
480 Barley do. 16 stone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
421 Oatmeal do. 2 stone	14 0	16 0	15 6

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—MAY 26.

Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	52 8	Oats	26 8	Beans	44 3
Barley	36 2	Rye	37 5	Peas	40 9

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	51 8	Oats	25 2	Beans	43 1
Barley	37 2	Rye	34 4	Peas	39 7

Duty one shilling.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

FRANCE—THE CESSION OF SAVOY AND NICE.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The "Moniteur" of this morning says, the Government believes it its duty to protest against the malevolent suppositions and accusations, and the thoughtless interpretations which have been produced by the annexation of Savoy and Nice. The "Moniteur" recites the circumstances which brought about the cession of the two provinces, separated from Piedmont by the highest mountains in Europe; and says, the French Government, far from having a design to provoke or give rise to complications in Europe, in order to find an occasion for further aggrandisement, is animated by thoughts of quite an opposite character. The Government deplores the manœuvre destined to propagate daily impressions the least correct as regards its real intentions. The Emperor has made every exertion to re-establish in Europe the confidence which has been shaken. His sole desire is to live in peace with other sovereigns, his allies, and to use all his endeavours to actively develope the resources of France.

THE ENTRY OF GARIBALDI INTO PALERMO.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its Paris correspondent, confirming the news of Garibaldi's having entered Palermo on the 27th, in spite of every deficiency. The levies, commanded by the heroic Italians, drove the troops from the positions.

The "Times" adds, that the moral effects of this victory will be the discouragement of the army, and, perhaps, a large desertion to the ranks of the patriots. The whole interior of the country, together with its most important city, have now been wrested from the Royal authority. From one end to the other, the island has been cleared of the Royal troops.

REJECTION OF THE BRITISH ULTIMATAM BY THE CHINESE.

Further Parliamentary papers relating to China were presented to Parliament last night. The ultimatum demanding an ample apology for the Peiho affair, and the restoration of guns and ships abandoned on that occasion. The next demands were, that the ratifications of the treaty of Tein-tsin should be exchanged without delay at Pekin, and that the British Minister should be allowed to proceed in a British vessel up the river to Tein-tsin. The Chinese authorities to make provisions for conveying him with due honour from that city of Pekin. The third claim was for an indemnity of 4,000,000 taels for military expenses entailed by misconduct of the Canton authorities. A translation of the Chinese reply is given in the Parliamentary papers. By this reply the Chinese Government not only refuses any apology or expression of regret for the treacherous conduct at the mouth of the Peiho last year, but it refuses permission to ascend the Tein-tsin river, and directs Mr. Bruce to proceed, not to Pekin, but to Pehtang, there to await the exchange of the ratifications, stating that if he attempted to go by way of Takoo the officer in charge of the forts will be called on to act. It refuses to restore the guns or ships abandoned at the mouth of the river, or to consider the payment of an indemnity, and gives instructions that before the British Plenipotentiary is allowed to proceed to the North Commissioner, Ho is to go over the Elgin treaty and consider what parts of it are to stand, and what be eliminated or modified. There is one passage which refers Mr. Bruce authoritatively to the regulations laid down for the reception of the American mission last year, but appears to contain a hint at the same time that these may be modified in discussion with Ho. These papers appear to destroy the last hope of any amicable settlement of our differences with China.

The *Times*, in a leader, enforces the necessity of dealing firmly and severely with the Chinese, but every step will have to be won by hard fighting. It is too evident the Chinese have clever advisers, whose interest it is to keep us as far as possible from Pekin. Other heads than Chinese have laid out the fortifications, staked the approaches, and even planted the guns.

BUILDING SHIPS FOR FRANCE IN ENGLAND.

The "Times" says that a scheme is reported to be on foot, to raise £1,300,000, under French guarantee of 5 per cent., for the construction, in this country, of 10 vessels, each of about 6,000 register, or 10,000 builders' tonnage, to be ultimately employed as a steam line from France to the East.

The "Times" adds, it may be easily conceived that the Emperor Napoleon would be glad to afford us occupation in accelerating his naval preparations, and supplying a class of vessels that might serve admirably as transports.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The death of Lord Heytesbury, the veteran diplomatist, is announced.

The *Belfast Mercury* states that Mr. Davison is about to retire from the representation of Belfast, and that Mr. Getty will offer himself for the vacant seat.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

CAN we not forge and cast iron in this country? Have we no foundries, or furnaces, or men to work them? There was, we believe, a Phœnix Foundry near the Park. We heard something of Mallet's Foundry! and the wonderful mortar cast there. Fishing down the Dodder we came upon iron works. Are they all closed and their furnaces extinguished; or have their owners abandoned their peculiar business to English agents?

The iron sheds which are to cover the length and breadth of the new pier, the plate glass and the [illegible] are all imported from London. The name of [illegible] WOOD, LONDON, is cast in relief upon the [illegible] standing disgrace to Irish ironmasters. The superintendent, too, who directs the men and the work, is an Englishman. Was the contract for this costly work an open one; or, has it been given away as a reward for political services? Long as the shed shall last, it will bear upon it the iron stigma, that a national work could not be executed in this nation.

At ten o'clock, yesterday morning George Wyse, presiding magistrate, took his seat on the bench, and disposed of a few parties who had been arrested on the previous evening for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Joseph Reilly, a bricklayer, was then brought up on a charge of being in unlawful possession of a [illegible] trowel, the property of John Fitzgerald, of Kingstown Avenue. It appeared from the evidence that he, along with a number of other men, were in the employment of Mr. Crosthwaite, on the 23rd ult., the day on which the funeral of Father Germaine took place. All the workmen having left the building to attend the funeral, the prisoner availed himself of the opportunity their absence afforded of returning to the building and taking therefrom a trowel and two stonecutters' hammers, value in all for 6s. When searched, the pawnbroker's ticket of the missing trowel was found with him—he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

We understand that, owing to the activity of Sergeant Carey, 59 F, Mary Reilly, the [illegible] of the prisoner, who up to the present had evaded the vigilance of the police, was arrested yesterday evening, and on her person was found several pawnbroker's tickets. Two of these tickets were for the missing stonecutters' hammers, and a third for a blanket, which is alleged by Mary Sheane, of Murphy's-court, to have been stolen from her on the 21st of May last, by the prisoner, who was lodging with her at the time. The various goods above mentioned were all found in Dublin pawn-offices. She will be brought up for [illegible] this morning.

The funeral of Christopher Gallagher, for many years the skipper of the yacht Amy, belonging to James Barrett, Esq., took place yesterday evening, about six o'clock. It presented a very mournful spectacle, as the procession wended its way down George's-street, towards the graveyard at Dalkey, whither they were conveying his remains for interment. The esteem in which he was was held by his seafaring companions was fully evidenced by the number of sailors who not only followed in procession, but who carried on their shoulders the mortal remains of their friend to his last resting-place. He was comparatively a young man, being only about forty-four, and has left a wife and six children, in rather straitened circumstances, to lament his premature death.

The Agnes Anderson, belonging to Messrs. Martin and Co., merchants, North-wall, Dublin, put into this harbour yesterday, awaiting wind and tide to complete her voyage to Dublin.

The steam yacht belonging to the Ballast Board left the harbour yesterday, for Dublin, in order to receive on board provisions and coals, for the periodical tour of inspection about to be made by the Inspector of Lighthouses, and the several members of the board who will accompany him.

YACHTING NOTES.

The Vivid (late Scourge), which won the 40 guinea prize last year, is at present in the harbour. During the past year she has changed both her name and her owner. She formerly belonged to Mr. Tierney, of the Mersey Club, but has recently come into the possession of George Switenham, Esq.

The Echo, the property of the Rev. Robert Corbet Singleton, which was only launched this season, promises to rival many other yachts that we have seen, in point of beauty and elegance of finish.

The following yachts belonging to the Royal Irish Yacht Club are at present in the harbour:—The Banshe, the property of William Izod Doherty, Esq., a cutter, 34 tons burden; the l'Eclair, the property of P. J. Lynch, Esq., a cutter, 32 tons burden.

KINGSTOWN.

(FROM THE DUBLIN BUILDER FOR JUNE.)

Foremost in the category of "noted spots" whereon the hand of nature has been more than ordinarily bountiful in disseminating the picturesque element, is the subject of this notice; but as the most vivid delineations of the poet's pen and the artist's pencil, in depicting the beauties of "Irish scenery," pale into insignificance before the stern reality, we dare not—sensible of our inability—attempt a coloured picture, but confine ourselves merely to the rigid outline of those features coming within our immediate province. Thanks to the genius of steam—that modernising giant—thanks to the progressive development of the age, and the professional skill of modern engineers and architects, the poor fishing village, the asylum harbour of "Dunleary," has been metamorphosed into a great highway between this and the sister kingdom, replete with artificial as well as natural beauty! An important and populous business town—with outskirts thickly studded with princely mansions, handsome ecclesiastical, hotel, club, and other buildings, and a noble harbour to boot, with outstretched piers and quays, containing an area of some 250 acres, wherein the stateliest craft afloat may ride—has sprung into existence. Of the very recent works, we may remark, that the new pier for the conveyance to and fro of passengers and luggage direct from Westland-row to the vessel in fifteen minutes attains a desideratum, and reminds us of a similar arrangement at Folkestone. The four powerful steamers, with guaranteed speed of 20 miles an hour, to ply from 30th inst. between this port and Holyhead, will assist in the achievement of a miracle in transit—11 hours from Dublin to London—at which the Dominies of our age may well exclaim "Prodigious!" Quoting from the statement of the respected Chairman of the Town Commissioners, and Mr. Reilly, when urging upon the Chief Secretary the claims of Kingstown to be made a borough, we observe that—

"The population of Kingstown is 21,000, the valuation £50,000, and the area 923 acres." "It is an important and rapidly rising town. During the last three years 370 houses have been built in it, and there are 50 on the stocks."

"The valuation of the electoral division has increased by £10,000 since 1857. Of that, £4,255 was an increase within the municipal boundary, and the entire is now £60,000. The number of houses built in Kingstown in 1857 was 40; in 1858, 60; and in 1859, 120. There are seven churches in Kingstown, and there is still a cry for church accommodation. There is one bank, and another is spoken of. Dalkey, in the immediate vicinity, contains a population of 10,000. There are but five boroughs in Ireland, including Dublin, that exceed Kingstown in valuation, population, &c., and there are ten Irish boroughs the aggregate of which are only equal to it in these respects. House rents in Kingstown have nearly doubled within the last seven years, and the average valuation is £28, a circumstance unparalleled in any other town in Ireland. The rapid increase of houses in Kingstown is the more extraordinary on account of the impediment to building speculations arising from short leases. The building leases there are only for forty-one years. During the last three years longer leases had been granted than before, but these are not given on the liberal terms on which Mr. Sidney Herbert granted his leases; for in Kingstown a shilling a foot was added to the present rent for the residue of the old lease when a renewal was granted. As Kingstown is forcing itself into importance, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, it deserves encouragement from the Government. It is the duty of the Government to assist those who assist themselves. Ireland is accused of being devoid of enterprise and industry, but the inhabitants of Kingstown have proved that they possessed them in a greater degree than any other town in the United Kingdom."

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, Adhesive, Light and Durable Frame, as a base for their celebrated Pivoted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
32, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

[illegible]

32, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanized Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, [illegible] Suffolk-street (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. [illegible]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills [illegible]

Literature.

The Cornhill Magazine. Smith, Elder, and Co.

The first paper in the *Cornhill Magazine* for this month owes its origin to the report just issued by the [illegible] Defence Commission, who have omitted any re[illegible] for the defence of London by fortifications. [illegible] London, to quote the heading of the paper, is the [illegible] of England. The importance of fortifications is [illegible], and the necessity is strongly urged in the event [illegible] invasion of England by a hostile army, from being [illegible] by a *coup de main* and sacked. It is proposed by the [illegible] that there should be around London, at points which [illegible] describes, five or six forts, consisting of strong and permanent works, armed with heavy long-range guns, and that there should be also secondary earthworks, which might be armed when occasion would require. It is estimated that the cost of these works would not exceed half a million, and for this sum there could be established a firm and adequate basis for future defences, or the volunteers could be turned to valuable account in those defences. The paper is short and well written, and is evidently from the pen of one who has carefully considered, to say the least, the very presentable project which he advocates. The subjoined extract gives an idea of the general tone of the paper :—

"If ever an invasion of England be attempted, the point to be aimed at by the invader will be the capture of London; and for the very simple reason that it alone would repay the cost and risks of an attack. If Portsmouth dockyard were destroyed, Devonport would remain; if both were lost, there would be Chatham; give all three to any enemy, and we have Pembroke; let them take all four, and England might still build ships in the Clyde, and the Severn, and the Mersey, by private enterprise—better, perchance, than in royal dockyards, the gunboat failures notwithstanding. An enemy would not be likely to place himself permanently on Portland Bill, or any other part of England; and certainly no burning of dockyards, or any other similar contingency, would be likely to induce England to capitulate and make terms. What might happen if a conqueror were to get possession of the Bank of England, and appoint a General of Division Governor *pro tem.*, who would make the bank parlour his head-quarters, and bid his soldiers mount guard over the bullion-vaults, it is difficult to say. With London in a state of siege, a Provost-Marshal installed at the Mansion House, a park of artillery on Tower Hill, the Royal Exchange and Guildhall converted into military posts, and a foreign soldiery quartered upon the inhabitants, there would be no 'quotations' of Consols on the Stock Exchange, nor any of the usual telegrams or leading articles in the newspapers. The Government would be powerless for anything but 'making terms' with the invading foe; Parliament would be nowhere; martial law alone would prevail; our glorious old Constitution would be abrogated, and the monarchy itself might be in jeopardy. The day of England's disgrace and humiliation might inaugurate a saturnalia of brutal soldiery; crime and misery, such as the imagination recoils from conceiving, might desolate our hearts and homes; and destruction of property to the value of untold millions would involve paralysis of commerce, death of credit, stoppage of manufactures, ruin of trade, and the dissolution of every bond of law and society; nay, even this frightful calamity might be heightened by the horrors of the sack of London."

The editor completes his story of "Lovel, the Widower." Its termination seems rather abrupt; and, according to the rules in all such cases made and provided, the *denouement* is a marriage, in this instance it is that of Frederick Lovel, Esq., with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Captain Prior. The story of the "Portent" is resumed, and contains enough of the marvellous, described in vigorous language, to prove highly interesting. In the same department of fiction, we have "Framley Parsonage" continued, which seems to flag in spirit. Much information and agreeable reading will be found in the continuation of the well-written essays upon Hogarth, the painter, engraver, and philosopher. The particulars given respecting his celebrated painting of the "Harlot's Progress" will be read with more than ordinary attention. In addition to being instructive, this essay will also be found amusing, because of its reference to some of Hogarth's escapades. "Stories in Animal Life," by Lewis, are ably and learnedly written, and, at the same time, convey, in clear, intelligible language, a large amount of information upon this deeply-interesting subject. Thackeray also favours his readers with some curious ideas upon "Some Late Great Victories," under which magniloquent designation he includes the late drawn battle between Messrs. Sayers and Heenan. It is an interesting and attractive sketch. The June number of the *Cornhill* is well calculated to keep its high place amongst the monthly magazines, and will amply repay perusal.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Wednesday Evening.

The *Moniteur* prints, without a word of comment, the final division in the Turin Parliament by which Savoy and Nice become French territory, the noes being 33. Guerrazzi's tragi-comic speech, it is thought, did not materially influence the vote, his career in disgusting the Tuscans of Republican rule (he being ruler in 1849) having long since deprived him of any personal weight in Italy. The "Charivari" comments on the result after its own fashion, representing a group where a Paris lady objects to a young organ-grinder's mouse as not being white. "Bless you, ma'am, the critter is now all tricolour! French colour, ma'am!" This latter phenomenon will completely upset a theory laid down by St. Francis de Sales, Prince Bishop of Geneva, who, talking of his native Savoy, says :—"Nos lievres et lapins sont blancs parceque parmy nos Montagnes ils ne voyent n'y mangent que de la neige. (Introd. to "Devout Life," Part II., chap. 21, in fine.) Guerrazzi compared Cavour to the Merchant of Venice who gave a bond [illegible] of Italian flesh, but the [illegible] in this [illegible], nor such as Shylock wanted—viz., [illegible] to the heart." The extortioner who insists on that dissection is the Kaiser of Hapsburg; and the heart of Italy beats with convulsive throb while the knife operates in that quarter. I sent you on Tuesday the list of proscriptions issued by Taggonbrog, Thuggenbrug, or whatever is the Governor's name, pronouncing civil death against 365 emigrants if they do not forthwith come back into chains. In the slave-holding States folks are shocked to read advertisements from Alabama planters, offering reward for runaway negroes. In the state of Mobile the coloured population is an *immobile vulgus*, a chattel fixture. Venetians are reduced to that degradation, and Marco Polo's countrymen can no longer travel.

Now that the capital of Sicily, a city of near 200,000 inhabitants, is rescued from the Bourbon, folks are asking how a tougher job, the capture of Messina, is to be achieved. Where are the siege guns? In the fort of Castellamare and on the crags of St. Rosalia, there are huge mortars meant to control Palermo, and large ordnance is plentiful in many of the seaboard towns already abandoned; when nearly two millions of people are unanimous and act under one guidance, Ætna itself is not more uncontrollable.

We have here to-day the Baron Roussy de Sales (of the family of St Francis of that ilk), who is to be presented at the Tuileries by Chevalier Nigra, ambassador from Victor Emmanuel, on his completion of the line of demarcation between France and Savoy. The financial point about partitioning the public debt is settled, and France undertakes half of the expenditure for the Mount Cenis tunnel.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The following is the letter of the *Times'* Paris correspondent, dated Wednesday, 6 p.m.:—

The only accounts in addition to what came yesterday from Naples, which are of the same date, repeat that the "insurgents" had entered, or were on the point of entering, Palermo; that the Royalist troops were bombarding the city from the forts, and that it was clear a part, if not the whole, of the population had risen in support of the troops of Garibaldi. It is true that the Neapolitan authorities had given the assurance that the firing had ceased; but other accounts, quite as trustworthy, stated, on the contrary, that the fighting was still going on. Whether the Neapolitan authorities by accident told the truth about the cessation of the fire, or whether the opposite accounts are correct, it is probable that the Royalist troops did not come off victors. But, in any case, the victory announced on Monday by the Neapolitans was fictitious. If the forts were still firing at the latest date, the Garibaldians kept up the fight, and with advantage. It does not follow that, even if the fire had ceased, the Royalists got the upper hand; it is quite as likely that they ceased because they found they could do no more.

A private letter from Orvieto, in the Roman States, dated the 24th, announces that the volunteers in the Pope's service were at that date in a permanent state of guerilla warfare, and were pursuing the Garibaldians all over the country, and had since the affair already mentioned in the despatches put *hors de combat* a good many of them.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte, the Emperor's uncle, has been for some weeks at his chateau of Villegenes, near Paris. The Prince's health is in such a state as to leave very little, if any, hope of his recovery.

The Grand Duchess Marie has arrived in Paris.

Marshal Vaillant still remains in Milan with his staff and two battalions of riflemen. All the other French troops have quitted Lombardy on their return to France. The Marshal will quit Milan on the 15th of June.

Captain Russell, of the Imperial navy, who was charged with a mission to Abyssinia, has had a private audience of the Emperor. Captain Russell presented the treaty concluded with the King of Abyssinia, by which the port of Adoulis and the Island of Dyssee are ceded to France.

The colours captured by the French army in Italy were, by command of the Emperor, transferred yesterday, with an escort of the Cent Gardes, from the Palace of the Tuileries to the Invalides.

The mail train Paris to Marseilles, which at present occupies 18 hours, will shortly perform the distance in 16 hours.

General Elio, the Spanish Carlist General, has arrived in Paris.

You are already aware that M. Fould, the Minister of State, concluded a speech at a late cattle show at Tarbes with the following words :—

"Notwithstanding the events which disturb some States in Europe—notwithstanding the agitation and the mistrust which it is endeavoured to excite in the public mind, France, calm and prosperous, may occupy herself in security with her labours. She knows that the Emperor is sufficiently strong to inspire all with a respect for her rights, and that he is too honourable a neighbour and too faithful an ally to menace those of others."

Nothing can be more consoling than assurances of peace from the lips of the Minister of State. I have no doubt whatever of his earnest desire to see them realised. But the Minister is not the first that has [illegible] from happy future. I find something like it in the famous speech delivered, not by a Minister, but by the Prince President himself, at Bordeaux, on the 9th of October, 1852, only a month or two before the establishment of the Empire. The words, which ought not to be forgotten, are as follows:—

"[illegible] him who the first should give the signal of [illegible] Europe, of which the consequences would [illegible] have, like the Emperor many con[illegible] like him, to conquer to reconciliation the dissentient parties, and to bring back to the current of the great popular river the hostile deviations which lose themselves without advantage to anybody.

"I wish to conquer for religion, morality, and well being that portion, still so numerous, of the population which in the midst of a country of faith and belief scarcely know the precepts of Christ, who in the bosom of the most fertile land in the world can scarcely enjoy its produce of first necessity.

"We have immense uncultivated territories to reclaim, roads to open, ports to excavate, rivers to render navigable, canals to finish, our net of railways to complete; we have in face of Marseilles a vast kingdom to assimilate to France; we have all our great western ports to bring nearer to the American continent by the rapidity of those communications in which we are still deficient; we have everywhere, in fine, ruins to rebuild, false gods to pull down, truths to render triumphant.

"This is how I would comprehend the Empire were the Empire to be re-established. Such are the conquests which I meditate, and which all you who surround me wish like myself—the good of our country. You are my soldiers."

With great respect to the Minister of State, the authority I just quote is still higher than his. Yet, since the Empire was thus described as the emblem of peace, we have had war with Russia, and war with Austria; and, as to the future, all we can say is, "*Quis custodiet custodes?*"

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT—Yesterday.

(Before the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Justice of Appeal.)

Turner v. Robinson.

At the sitting of the court the further arguments of counsel in this case were resumed, pursuant to adjournment. The case, it will be remembered, has been frequently before the court, and involved the question of the right of Mr. Robinson to publish photographs of the picture of the "Death of Chatterton."

Mr. Walshe, Q.C., having replied generally on behalf of Mr. Robinson.

Their Lordships deferred judgment.

Evanson, owner; Oldham, petitioner.

The appeal in this case was from an order of Judge Dobbs, dated the 13th January, 1860, disallowing the cause shown by Charles Evanson and P. Pilford, against a conditional order had for a sale of the lands of Oldwood, county of Cork, to discharge a claim made by the petitioner for £500. It appeared that a deed was executed in 1857, conveying to Mr. Pilford the lands in question, in consideration of a sum of £147. Mr. Pilford conveyed the lands to the appellant, Kidd C. Evanson, in whom the interest now vested. The ground upon which the order in the Landed Estates Court was made was, that at the time of the execution of the deed of assignment, Mr. Pilford had no notice of the then petitioner's (Evanson's) judgment, of which the petitioner contended he had full notice through his solicitor, and that his (the petitioner's) judgment was now a valid charge or incumbrance on the estate, in priority to any interest created by the deed of 1857.

The case had not concluded when the court rose.

ROLLS COURT—Yesterday.

Brereton v. Barry and others.

Messrs. Serjeant Lawson, Brewster, Q.C., and Murphy, appeared for the petitioner.

Messrs. Warren, Q.C., Lawless, Q.C., and P. Keogh, for the respondents.

This was a petition filed on behalf of the widow of Ralph Westropp Brereton, of Clonrode House, in the county Clare, against the respondents, James Barry, of Limerick, Elizabeth Barry, his wife, and Ellen Brereton, for the purpose of having a declaration that a jointure of £200 a year was well charged in favour of the petitioner on the respondent's property, situate in the Queen's County. It appeared that under a deed of settlement, bearing date the 31st January, 1818, made to the petitioner's father-in-law, the lands were, after certain specified limitations, settled upon her husband for life, with power, when in actual possession of them, to create a jointure for any wife he should marry, at the rate of £100 a year for every £1,000 he should *bona fide* receive with her. In 1826, during his father's lifetime, Ralph W. Brereton married a Miss Geary, of Limerick, but did not create any jointure. That lady died in 1834, leaving issue a son, Arthur, and two daughters. In 1846, his father being dead, he married the petitioner, Dilliance Barry, who was entitled to an estate for life in land called Ardgurt, in Limerick, held under lease for a term of 999 years, and yielding a profit-rent of £200 a year. A marriage settlement was executed at the time, by which this was assigned to her husband, who thereon created a jointure of £200. The son, Arthur, in 1850, came to maturity, and joined his father in opening the estate, he being tenant in tail, in order to charge the estate with certain mortgages on the inheritance, which were declared to be let in without prejudice to the jointure of the petitioner. She joined these parties in these deeds for the purpose of postponing her jointure to the mortgages, it being expressly declared, as is alleged, that her doing so was to be without prejudice to it. Ralph Brereton died in 1858, ratifying the jointure by his will, and charging it on the lands. His son Arthur then settled the estate on himself for life, with remainder to his two sisters, the female respondents in this case. He died in November, 1858, whereon the estate vested as a moiety in the male respondent in right of his wife, the other moiety vesting in Ellen Brereton. They having refused to pay the jointure, the present petition was filed by the petitioner, who relied, first, on the settlement of 1846; secondly, upon a disentailing deed of 1850, executed by the father and son contemporaneously with the mortgages by which the estates were declared to be limited, "subject to the charge of £200," and on the mortgage deeds themselves of the same date, and, lastly, on her husband's will. On behalf of the respondents, it was contended that the petitioner's fortune not being actual money, was not in the strict meaning of the power, and that the supposed execution of the power to jointure was void, and could not be confirmed by the subsequent deeds, and that the execution of the will could not confirm it.

At the close of the arguments his Honour intimated that he would reserve judgment.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—Yesterday.

(Before the Full Court.)

Yeates v. Meehan.

This case came before the court on a motion by Mr. Jordan, on behalf of the sheriff of the county Galway, for an order directing that the plaintiff in the execution should pay him his expenses of seizing and keeping of certain goods which had been seized from a shopkeeper in the town of Tuam.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the unanimous judgment of the court, said, that from a careful consideration of the case, they had formed an opinion with respect to the rights of the sheriff—in respect, first, to the claim of his fees; next, in respect to his rights for expenses; and, thirdly, with respect to a case where an interpleader order was applied for, and what would result from the granting of that order. They conceived that the sheriff was entitled only to his fees, as by common law he was bound to execute the Queen's writs without making them a subject of charge. The early statute in this country, and the statute of Elizabeth in England, gave the sheriff a right to fees of one shilling in the pound for the first hundred pounds, and sixpence afterwards, but forbade his taking, under pretence of his office, anything more. Accordingly, in some of the cases referred to, a question was raised on an action for extortion for taking more; but with respect to those fees, they appeared to have been given in lieu, generally speaking, of the expenses and trouble attending the discharge of the sheriff's duty in the execution of the writ. If, with the assent of the plaintiff, expenses were incurred for the preservation of the seized goods, in such case the sheriff was entitled, not only to his fees, but to such expenses as were incurred with the assent of the plaintiff, or, perhaps, in a case of great default, which would reasonably throw upon the plaintiff the liability of those expenses, then the sheriff would be entitled. With respect to his fees he was entitled in every case to take them out of the sum levied, even though there might be no surplus. If there was a surplus the sheriff was entitled in the execution of a *fieri facias* to take out of such surplus, after the payment of the plaintiff's execution, the reasonable expenses incurred by him in the execution of the writ. A question was also involved with respect to expenses incurred in the preservation of goods seized. In that respect the rights of a party might be affected by the delay of the sheriff, and the court, therefore, held it essential that he should apply to the court for the costs of preserving such goods, after the interpleader order. The sheriff should appear to the court to have come with due diligence for his summoning order, for he was not to be permitted, after he had executed the writ by seizure, to encumber the parties with the expenses of detaining the goods without giving them an opportunity, at the earliest period he could be reasonably expected to do, of determining whether they would persevere at both sides on the claim, so as to make an interpleader order necessary. That appeared to be the principle in reference to which other cases should be decided, and the principle upon which the present case also should be decided. The court did not consider that the party came with due diligence for the summoning order, or the subsequent proceedings, and that he was guilty of a negligence that disentitled him to an order with respect to the expenses. On the whole, the court were of opinion that the sheriff was not entitled to the expenses sought for, not having used sufficient diligence in coming to the court.

Gardner v. Gardner.

This case came before the court on demurrer to the defences filed by the plaintiff. The question in the case was whether an assignment of a leasehold interest in certain premises, from father to son, for love and affection, the assignee covenanting to bear the assignor harmless against all liability for payment of the rent reserved, was a deed for valuable consideration.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Pallas, appeared to sustain the demurrer. Sir Colman O'Loghlen and Mr. D. C. Heron against.

The case stands for further argument.

The Earl of Leitrim v. Maddison.

Mr. Brooke, Q.C., with Mr. James Hamilton, moved that the venue should be changed from the city of Dublin to the county Donegal. The action was brought for an alleged trespass on a several fishery in the river Lecca, county Donegal, the right to fish in which the Earl of Leitrim claims exclusively. The declaration contained five counts, which averred that the defendant, Mr. Maddison, an English gentleman, broke and entered the plaintiff's close and carried away fish. The fifth count was a special one for breaking and entering the close between high and low water. The defendant pleaded several defences, and denied that the fishery belonged to the plaintiff at all, and pleaded a prescriptive right to fish, and also user for the last 30 years. The defendant further stated that at the trial it would be necessary to examine a number of old men and women, whom it would be most inconvenient to bring up to Dublin. The plaintiff contended that he could not have a fair trial in Donegal, as public meetings had been held and subscriptions entered into for the purpose of litigating the plaintiff's right to what he believed to be his own property. Counsel for the plaintiff read a document which he stated was extensively circulated in the county Donegal, which was to the effect that the Earl of Leitrim having invaded their rights as yeomen of the county, by stopping up a road leading to the great Atlantic, their attendance was requested at a public meeting to be held for the purpose of considering the matter.

Mr. Levinge opposed the motion.

The Court changed the venue to Derry.

Armstrong and another v. White.

Mr. D. C. Heron applied for liberty to file a replication in this case. It was an action brought by the plaintiffs, who are merchant tailors, to recover a sum of [illegible] upwards of £70 for clothes sold and delivered to the defendant. The defence put in was that at the time the goods were bargained and sold the defendant was an infant under the age of 21 years. The replication sought to be put in was to the effect that the goods were necessaries.

Counsel moved on the affidavit of one of the plaintiffs, which stated that the goods charged for were suitable to the defendant's position as an officer.

The Court granted the motion.

The Queen, at the prosecution of Anthony Kidd, v. the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company.

On the application of Mr. James Hamilton, the Court granted a conditional order for a mandamus to compel the defendants to make certain accommodation works, whereby the road between Dunballer and Lisnaskea, in the county Fermanagh, would become available for public traffic.

Mulligan v. Tuite.

The indefatigable litigant, John Mulligan, moved the court that the order staying further proceedings in this case should be set aside. He said he was determined not to have any order against him in any court, so long as the water remained diverted from the mill.

The Court declined to accede to Mr. Mulligan's request, as there was no notice served on the opposite attorney.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Yesterday.

The Hon. Baron Fitzgerald and the Hon. Baron Hughes presided in this court yesterday. The Lord Chief Baron, we regret to say, was slightly indisposed, and did not sit.

Gray v. Howey.

Mr. Lowry applied to the court in this case, on behalf of the defendant, for liberty to plead an equitable with a legal defence. The action was brought by Mr. Robert Gray, a banker in Dublin, against the defendant, to recover a sum of £130 16s., a balance due on foot of a promissory note. Counsel wished, by setting up the equitable defence, to prove the defendant's right to have the bill cancelled.

The Court did not consider the affidavit verifying the facts was sufficient, and allowed the motion to stand until a proper one was filed.

Lawrenson v. Hill.

Mr. Battersby, Q.C., with whom were Mr. J. T. Ball, Q.C., and Mr. E. P. Levinge, appeared in this case to show cause against making absolute the conditional order to set aside the verdict had before the Lord Chief Justice Lefroy, at the last assizes for Mullingar. The order had been obtained on the grounds of misdirection on the part of the learned judge, and that the finding was against the weight of evidence. The sole question for the consideration of the court was raised by the certificate of counsel, that the direction had been wrongly founded on the ground of the defendants not having been served with notice, for that want of notice had not been pleaded. The summons and plaint contained four counts, two of which charged the defendant with false imprisonment, and the remaining two were against him as a magistrate, that he had acted without reasonable or probable cause, and maliciously. At the trial the Lord Chief Justice directed a verdict for the defendant on the first two counts, leaving the question of *bona fides* raised by the others to the jury. Upon these counts a finding was also had for the defendant. Subsequently, on motion of counsel, the verdict on the first two issues was set aside, the court being of opinion that the magistrate had exceeded his jurisdiction. The case then went down for trial again, when the same pleas were set up, and a similar determination resulted. The question for the court now rose under the 12th Vic., chap. 16.

Mr. J. E. Walshe, Q.C.; Mr. Christopher Pallas, and Mr. O'Driscoll, appeared for the plaintiff.

The Court has reserved judgment.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Yesterday.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice, and Mr. Justices Ball and Christian.)

Martin v. Kane.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, with whom was Mr. Martin, applied on behalf of the plaintiffs, the Messrs. Martin, of the North-wall, to set aside the defence pleaded to their cause of action. The defendant is the owner of vitriol works which adjoin the plaintiff's premises, and they complain that their timber is very much injured in consequence of the vapour and particles which come from the defendant's works. The defendant admitted the complaint, but justified on the ground of prescription. The plaintiff took objection to the defence, inasmuch as it only stated that works of a similar kind had been carried on for twenty years, but did not state whether the character and extent of these works had been altered within that period.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Heron, opposed the motion. He admitted that the works of the defendant had been very much extended within the last few years; but it was a strange thing to hold that a man who had works of this description in a suitable place, no matter what might be the requirements of his trade, and the exigencies of the times, should be compelled to keep himself within the limits with which he had first started. He contended that the plaintiffs should be obliged to reply or to demur to the defence.

His Lordship said they were not to decide there the question between the parties, but merely to put it in a train of investigation. The pleadings should be amended so as to raise the legal question of justification, and for that purpose they would allow the motion to stand until Monday, the defendant to furnish in the interim a copy of his amended defence to the plaintiff's attorney, and if the parties did not then agree, the court would settle the difference.

Attorney for defendant—Mr. T. Geoghegan; for the plaintiffs—Messrs. F. and D. Fitzgerald.

Regan v. O'Connor.

Mr. Buchanan moved to set aside the defence of Michael Tracy, one of the defendants, as embarrassing. The action was brought for assault and battery. The defendant Tracy is the owner of a billiard-room in Galway, and the plaintiff, he alleged, having conducted himself in a noisy manner in the billiard-room, he had gently laid his hands upon him and removed him. The objection to the defence was, that it did not state there had been no more force used in removing the plaintiff than was necessary.

Mr. Morris appeared to sustain the defence, and contended that it was according to precedent in such cases.

The Court considered it was better for both parties that the question should be clearly raised on the pleadings, and ordered the defendants to amend in the particulars required by the plaintiff.

Alexander v. Steel.

Mr. Falkiner applied to substitute service of the summons and plaint on the agent of the defendant in this country, Mr. St. George Robinson, coal agent, Marlborough-street. The action was brought by the plaintiff, a merchant in Belfast, against the defendant, M.P. for Cockermouth, for breach of contract. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant, who is the owner of certain coalmines in England, had agreed to deliver on his account, and for his use, at Maryport, 35,000 tons of coal, and that he had failed to do so. The contract was negociated by a Mr. Miller, in Belfast, the travelling agent of the defendant; and was also signed there by the plaintiff, and transmitted by him to the defendant.

Mr. Barry, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Martin, disputed the contract, or any part of it, had been made within the jurisdiction of the court. The defendant was only a partner in those coalmines, and had no agent in this country with whom he was in direct communication.

The Court allowed the motion.

Healy v. M'Donnell.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon (with whom was Mr. Fitzgibbon) moved to set aside the verdict had for the plaintiff, at an inquisition held before Master Burke. The action was brought by the plaintiff, the tenant under a lease of certain lands near Saggart, against the defendant, Sir Edward M'Donnell, for trespass. There was also a count for use and occupation. Sir Edward M'Donnell is the owner of a paper mill, which is supplied with water from a stream called the Carnaca, which runs through the plaintiff's land. It became necessary to widen this stream, and Sir Edward M'Donnell, by his servants, pared off the plaintiff's land 3r. and 4p., and threw the excavated clay in a heap near the stream, which the defendant alleged, he believed, was the use and occupation referred to by the plaintiff. For the entry on the plaintiff's land to execute this work, and from doing which the defendant was not prevented by the plaintiff, Sir Edward M'Donnell had the authority of the head landlord, but not the authority of the plaintiff, who he understood to be a tenant from year to year. The defendant, under these circumstances, had no defence, and allowed judgment to go by default. The jury, before Master Burke, awarded the plaintiff £100 for the damage he had sustained by the widening of the stream, and £13 17s. which the plaintiff alleged was due to him by Sir Edward M'Donnell as tenant of the stream, at the yearly rent of £2 6s. 2d., which he had paid to 1848. Sir Edward M'Donnell stated in his affidavit that he had never been the tenant of the plaintiff; that he had paid him the £2 6s. 2d. a year as a caretaker of the stream which runs through his land; and that he discontinued this payment in 1848, on the ground that the other millowners had refused to contribute their portion. In support of the allegations that it was only as caretaker he had received the £2 6s. 2d. yearly up to 1848, the defendant embodied in his affidavit the receipts which he had received from the plaintiff for this yearly payment as caretaker. On the 16th May, 1860, shortly before the inquisition, the plaintiff and defendant back-entered into an agreement in writing, by which the plaintiff had agreed to receive, and did receive, the sum of £37 10s. as compensation for the injury done to his land by the heaping upon it the excavated earth, and for the use and occupation referred to by the plaintiff, upon these grounds, that the damages awarded were excessive, and that the plaintiff had made a case at the trial of the inquisition which the defendant could not have anticipated. The learned serjeant contended the inquisition should be set aside.

Mr. Johnson appeared on the other side. He stated that the verdict of the jury was founded on the evidence of one of the defendant's own witnesses, who stated that, putting himself in the shoes of the plaintiff, the land was worth £5 an acre, at 22 years' purchase. The receipts referred to by the defendant had been given by him without reading their contents. He denied that he had accepted the £37 10s. for the use and occupation of his land by the excavated earth, but only as compensation for the injury which had been done to it thereby.

The Chief Justice decided upon setting aside the inquisition, observing that the damages given to the plaintiff were exorbitant, and that his case, from the written documents, was not one which should meet with any favour from the court. In ordinary cases the plaintiff would be entitled to his costs, but, in the present case, he should pay his own costs.

M'Donald v. Bulwer.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Sidney, applied to set aside the defences filed to the third and fourth causes of action. The plaintiff is a pawnbroker in the town of Kildare, and the defendant a magistrate for the same county. The plaintiff complained that he had been falsely imprisoned by the defendant, to which the defendant replied that he had done so in the exercise of his jurisdiction. The summons and plaint stated that the plaintiff had received in pawn a gun, on which he advanced 18s.; that a person named Miller came and asked him had he a gun pawned with him by a certain person whom he named. The plaintiff replied he had, and Miller then said he had lent the gun to this person, and could not get it from him. Shortly after this interview the plaintiff alleged that he was arrested under a warrant issued by the defendant, for feloniously receiving the gun in pawn; and that he had been detained in custody at the Petty Sessions Court for the space of four hours. There was also a count charging the defendant with an assault.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Jellett, appeared on the other side, and contended that the defendant was not bound to disclose the circumstances on the face of his pleading which gave him jurisdiction to act as the plaintiff alleged. However, he was willing, on the part of the defendant, to amend the defence in the manner required, provided that the plaintiff set forth in his pleading the particulars of his complaints.

Counsel for the plaintiff having acceded to this arrangement, an order to the effect was accordingly made.

M. Connell v. M. Kenna.

Mr. Joy, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Hamill, appeared to show cause against a conditional order obtained by the defendant, to set aside the verdict nominally entered for the plaintiff, or to have a non suit entered pursuant to leave reserved by Chief Justice Monahan, before whom the case was tried at the last Armagh Assizes. The action was brought for oral slander. The plaintiff, it was sworn on the trial, was a flax-dealer and money-lender, and the defendant a saddler. The parties met in the house of a person named M'Gahan, where one of the witnesses who was present represented that the defendant called the plaintiff, in a dispute arising out of an allegation that the plaintiff had unfairly got on the stand-house at recent races, "a blood-sucking robbing old scoundrel, and that it was better those who dealt with him had an end put to their existence." The plaintiff's witness failed to substantiate the particular expressions alleged to have been used by the defendant, and deposed, in the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice, to the use of expressions which constituted such a variance as, according to the principles of law in action for slander, disentitled the plaintiff to recover.

Mr. Ferguson, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the defendant, and contended that the ruling of his lordship at the trial was correct.

The Court disallowed the cause shown, and entered a nonsuit for the defendant.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Hargreave.)

In re the Assignees of Denis Kelly.

In this case, which came before the court on a new trial motion,

His Lordship delivered judgment. He said that in giving judgment in this case he had to dispose of two motions—namely, a motion on the part of the assignees to set aside the order for sale and dismiss the petition, based upon the result of the trial which I directed, to ascertain whether the petitioner's mortgage was paid off or not, and which resulted in a verdict that nothing was due on it; and a motion on the part of the petitioner for a new trial, on the ground of an alleged miscarriage at the former trial, and also on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. In dealing with the latter motion, I shall consider these two grounds separately; and first, as to the alleged miscarriage. The substantial question to be tried was, whether the mortgage upon which the petition is founded was paid off in the year 1847 by a certain transaction which then took place. The mortgage was made on the 21st March, 1833, by James M'Gauley, the then owner of the property (from whose representative it was subsequently, in 1853, purchased by Kelly), to James Blake, under whose representative the petitioner derives. The onus of proof lay entirely upon the plaintiffs, who proved clearly by documents, as they had previously done before me, that on the 2d April, 1847, the late Mr. Martin, of Ballynahinch, upon whose estate M'Gauley kept the hotel which was the subject of the mortgage, accepted a bill for £128 19s. at three months, drawn by James Blake; that this bill was discounted by Blake at the Provincial Bank in Galway, and that when it fell due it was returned by Mary Martin, the representative of Mr. Martin, who had died in the interval, by means of a cheque which she drew on the same bank, in which it appears she had an account. In order to connect the transaction with the mortgage of M'Gauley's property, Denis Kelly himself gave evidence to the effect that Mr. Martin was indebted to M'Gauley, and that he was present at the interview between Martin and Blake when the bill was given; that the bill was given for the amount of judgment and amount due on the mortgage, with stamp duty, and that the mortgage deed was handed over to Martin. My principal object in directing the issue was to ascertain whether a jury would consider this statement of Denis Kelly as a substantially true statement of a real transaction, or whether it was a story concocted by Kelly to support the case of his assignees. In considering whether there was any miscarriage at the trial, the only point for me to regard is, whether the jury fairly directed their attention to this point of the credibility of Denis Kelly, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, and to the evidence adduced at the other side. It appears that although the onus of proof lay wholly on the plaintiffs, the defendants thought it right to endeavour to establish an affirmative case of their own, viz.—that the bill under consideration was accepted by Martin for the accommodation of Blake, and that the mortgage was handed by Blake to Martin as a security that Blake would duly retrieve the bill. Now, if there be one single point in this case which is free from any show of doubt, it is the fact that this was not an accommodation bill. It has been demonstrated already that the bill was paid by Miss Martin out of her own funds on the very day on which it fell due, and, indeed, the mere circumstance that it was drawn for the exact sum understood to be due on the mortgage renders it impossible that it was an accommodation acceptance. It appears that the jury were strongly impressed by the total failure of the case of the defendant; and I am now called upon to conclude that this circumstance prevented the jury from calmly considering whether the plaintiff's case had been fully sustained by credible evidence. It is said that the jury assumed that the plaintiff's case must be good, as that of the defendant proved to be so bad. Now, in the first place, I find from the report of the learned Lord Chief Justice that he fully concurred in the view taken by the jury, and that in fact he put it to the defendant's counsel if they could carry the matter further, having failed in this part of their case. As soon as it was clearly ascertained that the bill was not an accommodation bill, the question at once arose, how came Mr. Martin, at the time when his own circumstances were almost desperate, to take up this mortgage by accepting and paying this bill? Is it to be supposed that he intended to invest money on this mortgage security? And, if not, does not the whole transaction afford strong evidence that there must have been some liability on his part to M'Gauley, which induced him, and almost compelled him, to accept the bill in discharge of the mortgage? This, no doubt, was the view which presented itself to the Lord Chief Justice and the jury, and thus it was that the inconsistency and failure of the defendant's case tended to corroborate that of the plaintiff. I am, therefore, of opinion that there was no miscarriage at the trial, and that the jury fairly formed their opinion on the evidence that the mortgage was paid off. I am also of opinion that the new evidence said to be in plaintiff's power now is not of a character to authorise me to grant a new trial. Under such circumstances I must refuse the motion for a new trial, with costs. The other motion must, of course, be granted, and the order for sale rescinded, and the petition dismissed, and the petitioner must pay the assignees the costs of the motion for the issue, the costs of the issue, and of this motion. Each party must bear his own costs of the previous proceedings to set aside the order. From my disposing of the costs in this way, it will be seen that I do not consider the petitioner, or Mr. Mecredy, for whom he is a trustee, as implicated in the concoction of any case; but I must say that I regard it as a somewhat oppressive proceeding against the purchaser of an estate to buy up for a small sum an old mortgage made by a former owner of a most doubtful character, and which, in fact, was so stale as to be almost barred by the statute of limitations, and then to seek to enforce it at the time when the owner was embarrassed, and probably unable to protect his rights. I do not consider the petitioner entitled to any favour in the matter of costs; but having regard to the manner in which the case of the assignees was brought forward, the most material facts being supplied after the case had been once disposed of, and affidavits being obtained from witnesses who have never been produced, I think the rule I have made as to costs meets the justice of the case.

Counsel for assignees of Mr. Kelly—Mr. Barry, Q.C., and Mr. Morris. Solicitors—Messrs. D. and T. Fitzgerald. For Mortgagee—Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Sidney. Solicitor—Mr. H. S. Mecredy.

SALES.

(Before Judge Hargreave.)

COUNTY TIPPERARY.

In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth Fayle, owner; Anne Fayle Robinson, petitioner.

Part of the lands of Ballygarran, containing 31 acres; profit rent, £37 13s. Sold to Mr. Findlater, in trust, for £750.

E. Fetherstone H. solicitor.

COUNTY LONGFORD.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel W. Blackhall and others, owners and petitioners.

Lot 1—Townland of Curryrane and France, containing 724 acres; nett rent, £412 16s. Bought by Mr. Wilson, for £10,020.

Lot 2—Townlands of Aughaboy and Killeter, containing 781 acres, held in fee simple; profit rent, £35 8s. Bought by Dr. Magan, for £1,100.

Lot 3—Townland of Aughnacliff, held in fee simple, containing 218 acres; profit rent, £163 9s. Bought by Mr. Bond, for £2,480.

Mr. J. Fleming, solicitor.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

(FROM LE FOLLET.)

Summer toilet is no longer a matter of prophecy. The bright and genial weather with which we have lately been favoured has enabled the fashionables of Paris to display their taste to the best advantage, in adopting the light and elegant materials prepared for the present season.

At present, for out-of-doors dress, silks of a light shade have been mostly worn, and these generally made with flounces. Dresses of stripes, alternately white and coloured, trimmed with a broad flounce of the colour predominating in the material, are also seen.

The paletot is the mantle most generally in vogue, made with large sleeves and a pelerine. This is of guipure, of taffetas and guipure, or of plain taffetas, with a ruche or trimming of straw. The bottom of the sleeves and paletot should correspond in trimming with the pelerine. This form is very stylish and becoming for ladies above the ordinary stature. Long casaques are generally only worn by young girls. Shawls of Indian muslin, with a wide Mechlin lace, will be greatly in favour.

Embroidered muslin paletot, or plain muslin, trimmed with a narrow plisse, are also made. Muslin shawls, trimmed with guipure, or narrow black velvets, or scolloped with black, red, or blue, will be worn; but for young girls and young women of small stature, muslin scarfs will be preferred to any mantle or shawl.

Coloured mantles, drab and black, or in cross bars of white and brown, or violet and white, bordered with a bias of taffetas, or with a narrow plaited ribbon, are made with pelerine; and sleeves are very suitable for the sea-side or country, but not considered good taste for town wear.

The lama or woollen lace has been brought to such perfection, and is so fine and soft, and the patterns so light, that it is almost like silk. They make shawls of this for evening wear; flounces for visiting dress; and Cardinal pelerines for low dresses or mantles.

Summer Zouaves are made to wear with the quilting dresses, and are very pretty. They are made of white quilting, or the same as the dress, and are of the same shape as those worn in the winter, and generally bound with a white braid. Light cashmere Zouaves are still trimmed with gold, but those of quilting may be trimmed with straw.

Many dresses being made without flounces, or any similar ornaments, passementerie is made in a variety of styles for trimming the fronts of skirts and bodies. The prettiest are in imitation of guipure; others are little bells, or fuchsias, small rosettes of lace, plaits of silk, and cords of all kinds. This ornament is often used for bonnets. The cord then is made of straw, or a particular kind of silk; and is twisted twice round the crown, and caught together at the side by a small bouquet of flowers. Straw ornaments are very much in vogue, both for bonnets and dresses. Not only are dresses embroidered with straw seen, but also light silk and barege dresses have ornaments of straw upon them.

Thin dresses must be made very full, and the skirts not set on in hollow plaits, but gathered. They are still trimmed round the bottom of the skirt with bouillonnes, plisse a la vieille, &c., of the same material.

For in-doors or walking dress, grisailles (or black and white mixed), taffetas, worked with little silk flowers of a contrasting colour, groseille, green violet, or blue, is suitable, or foulards—a material much patronised just now. These may be made with a Polonaise, with a wide flounce, headed with a ruche. The bodies are usually open in front with revers, trimmed with a little ruche or frills. There is nothing particularly in the make of sleeves. Light sleeves do not fit quite so closely, and are opened and rounded at the bottom.

Children's dress is now considered an affair of so much importance that a short notice of what is fashionable for them may prove useful to our readers. With the warm weather, bareges, muslins, quiltings, and nankin will all be in demand. The patterns, in very small checks, or very narrow stripes, are in great favour; but plain shades are more dressy. The bodies are always made low.

Taffetas dresses are ornamented at the bottom with narrow pinked flounces. Muslin dresses will be also trimmed in the same manner, but the flounces will be scolloped with cotton, the same colour as the pattern of the dress.

Bonnets are worn still larger than they were last month. They are raised over the forehead, and much trimmed inside with ruches, or flowers. The ruche is generally of crape, with white blonde at the cheeks. The trimming for the outside is very varied, but generally too voluminous to be elegant. Black lace, mixed with white tulle, ribbons, flowers, and feathers are all worn.

White crape bonnets, covered with black spotted net, and trimmed with bows of lace, mixed with groseille, blue or violet velvet, are much worn.

Straw bonnets have, generally, a soft silk crown, and are trimmed with ruches of the same, and frequently have large bunches of flowers at the side.

For dress bonnets, crape, tulle, rice straw, leghorn, silk, mixed with tulle or straw, are equally fashionable. It is difficult to say, with regard to bonnets, what is worn and what is not, for scarcely do we see two bonnets resembling each other; it is the fashion to wear feathers and flowers, and it is quite fashionable not to wear either.

ADMISSION OF FREEMEN BY RIGHT OF GRANDBIRTH.

The following is the legal opinion of Mr. Devitt, the Lord Mayor's assessor, upon the above question, which was read yesterday at the court for admission of Freemen, and by which his lordship professed his determination to abide :—

In consequence of the importance of the question which his lordship has asked my assistance upon, and in order to prevent any misconception about the course which I am prepared to advise his lordship to take, I have thought it right to reduce into writing my opinion of the claim and the reasons of it. The freedom of the city of Dublin having been claimed before the Right Hon. Redmond Carroll, Lord Mayor, upon grounds which have hitherto been the subject of controversy, his lordship has done me the honour of calling upon me to assist him in the investigation of the case of the claimants. The claim which now awaits his adjudication is that of Richard Griffith, Esq., who asserts his right to be admitted to the freedom of the city on the ground that his grandfather, Richard Griffith, was a freeman. This case was heard before his lordship on Friday last, the 25th of May instant. Mr. Walter Hussey Griffith appeared as counsel for the claimant, whose admission was opposed by Mr. Hemphill, Q.C., and Mr. Horace Fitzgerald, on behalf of Mr. George Keogh, a registered Parliamentary elector of the borough of Dublin. It was proved that Richard Griffith, Esq., deceased, was the paternal grandfather of the claimant, that he had been a freeman of the city of Dublin, and that the claimant is of full age. No other evidence was offered, but the learned counsel for the claimant insisted that the right of grandsons of freemen to be admitted when of full age was a right by prescription, and that there has been a custom of the Corporation from time immemorial to admit to the freedom of the city persons establishing claims in that right. He also required his lordship to follow, without further consideration or investigation, the decision of Messrs. O'Hara and Shaw, the barristers appointed to revise the roll of Parliamentary electors of the borough of Dublin, in the case of Cunningham, reported in 3rd Irish Jurist, new series, page 163, in which it was held that persons admitted freemen in right of their grandfather, and pursuant to a custom established in the Corporation by prescription, are entitled to be registered as freemen. He also relied upon the evidence stated in the Jurist Report to have been given in that case, and required his lordship to act upon it. Counsel for the opponent of the claim contended that there was no right by prescription or immemorial custom for the admission of the grandsons of freemen to the franchise of the city of Dublin, and he called upon his lordship to discharge the duty imposed upon him by the 8th section of the Irish Municipal Corporations Act, 3 and 4 Vic., chap. 108, of examining into the claim put forward, notwithstanding the decision of the revising barristers. He insisted that the statements of the reporter as to the evidence given before Messrs. O'Hara and Shaw could not be acted upon as evidence in the present case, and he relied upon the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the municipal corporations of Ireland, printed by order of the House of Commons, to negative the prescription and custom sought to be established, and he relied upon an authority from Lord Coke's Reports as showing that a right of admission by birth can extend only to children. I was of opinion that the duty imposed upon the Lord Mayor by the 8th section of the Municipal Corporations Act of examining into the claim is a judicial one, a ministerial duty being imposed upon the town clerk of admitting and enrolling the claimant on the freeman's roll upon his claim being established, and that the decision of the Mayor is subject to review only on appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench under the 9th section of the same act. I therefore advised his lordship that he was bound to investigate the claim, independently of the conclusion arrived at by the revising barristers, and that he could not take the statements in the Jurist Report as to the evidence which had been given before them as evidence on the present claim. The Lord Mayor, having adopted my advice, adjourned the court to this day for the purpose of considering and investigating the questions submitted for his decision, which I conceive to be the following :—The 6th section of the act of 3rd and 4th Victoria, chapter 108, reserves the right to be admitted a freeman to every person who, if that act had not been passed, would have had a right to be admitted a freeman, or to be placed on the roll of freemen, in order to be registered and to vote in the election of members of Parliament, or who might thereafter have been entitled to acquire, in respect of birth or marriage, or servitude, or of any statute then in force, as a freeman of such borough, the right of voting in the election of members to serve in Parliament for such borough. The question at present to be decided therefore is—whether Mr. Griffith would be now entitled to be admitted a freeman in right of the admission of his grandfather as a freeman, if the Municipal Corporations Act had not been passed. In the absence of evidence of a custom or prescription to admit in right of grandbirth, I am of opinion that it is the duty of the Lord Mayor to ascertain whether the public records of the Corporation afford evidence of the existence of such a custom. It is clear that entries, when of a public nature, in the books and records of a municipal corporation, are admissible in evidence, even in cases in which the corporate body is a litigant, and much more so in one like the present. The cases of the King v. Mothersell, 1 Strange, 93—Thelford's case, 12 Viner's abridgment, 90, pl. 16—Warriner v. Giles, 2 Strange, 954—Marriage v. Lawrence, 3 B and A 142, and the Warden and Company of the Mercers of Shrewsbury v. Hart, 1 C. and P. 113, are authorities on this point. The last case was an action against the defendant for trading as a mercer in Shrewsbury, without being free of the Mercer's Company of that town. The plaintiffs claimed to be a corporation by prescription, and their books containing entries of the admission of freemen were received in evidence on their own behalf. I have therefore made a careful examination of the records and documents of the Corporation of Dublin relating to the admission of freemen now in the custody of the Town Clerk. I find that the proceedings of the Corporation of Dublin have been recorded from an early period in parchment rolls called "Acts of Assembly." The Corporation held four quarterly meetings or assemblies in each year. At every one of these quarterly assemblies many persons were admitted to the freedom of the city. Their names and the right in which they were admitted appear entered together, in a manner easy of reference, among the "acts" of each assembly on all the rolls now remaining in the town clerk's office, from the year 1714 inclusive, down to and including the assembly held on the 17th of January, 1772, after which the practice of enrolling admissions of freemen among the acts of assembly appears to have been discontinued. I have examined all the rolls containing lists of admissions of freemen from the year 1714 to their close in 1772, inclusive, a period of fifty-nine years, and during all that time not one case of admission in the right of being the grandson of a freeman occurs. At every one of the quarterly assemblies held during that period, save those of January and July, 1717, April, 1719, April, 1730, July 1769, and October, 1770, persons were admitted free in right of birth, and such admissions enrolled in the acts of assembly. In some instances so many as twenty-five persons were admitted in right of birth at one assembly. The entries of admission were made in the Latin tongue down to October, 1738. Subsequent to that date they are made in the English language. The list invariably opens by an enumeration of those admitted on account of servitude; next follow those who are admitted by birth, and lastly those admitted by grace especial. At foot of the latter are frequently the names of persons admitted in pursuance of the act "to encourage Protestant strangers and others to inhabit and plant in the kingdom of Ireland," &c., and also of those admitted under the "rules, orders, and directions by the Lord Lieutenant and council for regulating of all cities, walled towns, and corporations in this kingdom of Ireland," pursuant to the act of settlement and explanation. I select three examples, from different years, of the terms in which admissions in right of birth were entered :—"2nd July, 1726, Geo. Tucker, merc., adm. fuit, &c., quid est filius Martin Tucker, lib. hom." "16th Oct., 1730, Margaret Magee, spinster, mercat, adm. fuit, &c., quid est filia Will. Magee, libr. hom." "30th April, 1742, Rupert Barber, merchant, was admitted into the liberties and franchises of the said city by birth, being the son of Rupert Barber, a freeman." During these 59 years five females appear to have been admitted to the freedom of the city in right of birth, being the daughters of freemen—viz., Elizabeth Kellett, in April assembly, 1721; Margaret Healing, in April, 1724; Anne Bodeley, in January, 1725; Margaret Magee, in October, 1730; and Abigail Springer, in January, 1749. No trace of an admission in right of grandbirth appears during this long period. The admission of freemen having ceased to be entered on the rolls of "acts of assembly" in 1772, the only records of their admission remaining in the town clerk's office are the rolls of freemen's names, books giving the names of freemen in alphabetical order, and the "beseeches" or petitions to the Corporation to admit claimants to the freedom of the city. The rolls of freemen's names afford no information as to the right or cause of admission. The books show the right in which the freeman was admitted by initials placed after his name, the letter B indicating admission on account of birth, S, admission in respect of servitude; and G E, admission by grace especial. No right of admission on account of marriage appears to have been at all recognised, those admitted by reason of marriage with the daughter of a freeman being admitted by grace especial, such marriage appearing to have been assigned as a reason for admission, and not to have been relied on as establishing any right. The "beseeches" afford full information as to the right in which the admission is claimed, and frequently as to the ground on which the favour of admission by grace especial is sought for. Unfortunately, however, comparatively few of these documents have been preserved. I have found and examined the beseeches of one assembly, held at Christmas, 1693, a few occurring between 1730 and 1750, which are all that are forthcoming for the last century, and several between the years 1806 and 1839. These beseeches have not been preserved in any particular order for reference, and are not consecutive, many within the last-mentioned period being wanting. In those of the year 1693, no instance occurs of a grandson seeking admission; in those of last century no trace of any claim in right of grandbirth occurs. On the contrary, in Michaelmas, 1737, I have found a beseech on which the Rev. R. Wybrants was admitted by grace especial, he being the grandson of Alderman Peter and Daniel Wybrants. I have also found a beseech, dated Easter, 1821, praying for the admission of Arthur Short by grace especial, "the rather as being the grandson of Arthur Ord," which application was granted, and the claimant admitted on a payment of £2. These admissions of grandsons by grace especial on payment of fines, the admission by birth not being subject to any fine, appears to me to afford strong evidence that admission by grandbirth as a right was not then insisted upon, and that down to a recent period grandsons were only admissible by grace especial. If this opinion be well founded, it appears to me to be clear that the franchise cannot now be insisted on for grandsons, inasmuch as freedom by marriage is the only franchise granted by grace especial before the Municipal Corporations Act which is preserved by that act. The more recent beseeches for some years prior to the abolition of the old Corporation contain numerous applications for and entries of admission of grandsons in right of birth. At assemblies from 1806 to 1835 beseeches for admission by grandbirth are sometimes found, but they occur seldom, and many assemblies during that period appear to have passed by without any application for freedom in this right having been put forward. It is important to observe that although many of the beseeches are in manuscript, the greater number of them consist of a printed form filled up in writing, and in these forms, from 1802 down to the year 1839, the beseech for admission by birth invariably contains these printed words, "to be admitted into the liberties and franchise of the city of Dublin, by birth, *being the son of* ——;" and wherever a claim for a grandson is submitted, the beseech is altered by changing the word "son" into "grandson," interlining the syllable "grand," or obliterating the word "son" and substituting for it the word "grandson;" thus proving, as it appears to me, that the forms of beseech in use in the old Corporation, in cases of claim on account of birth, were, down to its extinction, framed for, and applicable only to, the case of persons claiming as sons of freemen. In the beseeches now in use a blank occurs before the word "son," for the purpose of letting in the syllable "grand." No such blank occurs in the forms used by the old Corporation. With regard to the evidence afforded by the books of the Corporation since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, it appears that grandsons of freemen were admitted in great numbers during the mayoralty of Sir J. Kingston James, the last Lord Mayor under the old Corporation. The practice was continued by Mr. O'Connell and subsequent Lord Mayors down to the year 1850, when Mr. Reynolds, then Lord Mayor, rejected all claims of this character, and no appeal was brought from his decisions. This course appears to have been followed in 1852, 1853, and 1854, as no freemen appear to have been admitted in these years in right of grandbirth. From 1855 until the present occasion such claims seem to have passed without controversy. Having thus detailed the evidence material to this inquiry afforded by the Corporation records, the question arises whether this evidence establishes that the grandsons of freemen, in right of the enfranchisement of their grandparents, are, by immemorial custom or by prescription, entitled to be admitted to the freedom of the city of Dublin. I am of opinion that it does not. It is true that a regular usage for twenty years unexplained and uncontradicted is sufficient to warrant a jury in finding the existence of an immemorial custom. Such was the decision in the King against Joliffe (2 B. and C., 45), but in that case it is distinctly stated that no evidence was given to show than any other practice than that proved to have been used for twenty years had ever prevailed in the borough. In the case of Jenkins v. Harvey (1 Cr., M. and R.), Lord Wensleydale (then Baron Parke) states that from uninterrupted modern usage the jury should find the immemorial existence of the custom, unless evidence is given to the contrary. In short, the presumption from any length of modern usage of an immemorial custom (which means a custom that has subsisted from a time antecedent to the period of legal memory—that is, the reign of Richard II.) may be rebutted by accounting for the commencement of the usage or negativing its existence at an earlier period than that relied upon. In Griffith v. Mathews (5 T. R., 1793) the presumption of a prescriptive right to a pew in the chancel of a church from 30 years' possession was held to be rebutted by showing that the pew was, in fact, constructed some time before the 30 years. In the case of Welcome v. Upton 5 M. and W. 398, 7 Dowling's Practice Cases, 475, it was held that a plea claiming a profit a prendre in gross commencing previous to legal memory is disproved by showing a grant to the ancestor of the claimant eighty years before suit instituted. In 1st Blackstone's Commentaries introduction, sec. 3, it is laid down that if a custom appear to have originated within time of legal memory, it is not a good custom. It seems to me to be established, beyond all doubt, by the evidence of the Corporation records, that this alleged custom had no existence from the year 1715 to 1772, and that it originated afterwards. Its non-existence is proved by the admission, so recently as 1812, of a grandson by special grace on payment of a fine, who might be admitted in right of birth without a fine if such a custom had existence. A prescriptive right of admission by birth is undoubtedly established from these records, but a right arising from birth cannot properly, and according to the ordinary grammatical signification of the word, be said to accrue to a person not born of him through whom he claims, but born of the son of that person through whom he does not claim. If we look for the meaning of right by birth to the rolls of the 59 years already referred to, it is plain that we have nothing to warrant us in applying that expression to others than sons and daughters. Indeed, it is hard to conceive for what purpose women would have sought the franchise unless to enable their children to claim it through them; and if their children could have claimed through their grandfather, the mother's admission would have been useless. In the city of London case, 8th Lord Coke's Reports, 126 B., admission to the freedom of the city of London by birth is explained "as he who is the son of a freeman of London." We have the printed forms of the old Corporation for many years, and down to its extinction, describing admission by birth as a right arising by reason of the applicant being the son of him through whom he claims. Against this we have a disputed right, used, no doubt, for a period much more than sufficient to found a presumption of immemorial custom, but yet so clearly rebutted by all this accumulated evidence, that I, at least, can have no doubt that the alleged right is an innovation, which must have been determined whenever it was subjected to the process of judicial investigation. It was stated this right had been questioned before Mr. Alderman Campbell, when Lord Mayor, and that he, under the advice of eminent counsel (Mr. David Sherlock, Q.C.), admitted claims under it. I find that this statement is altogether erroneous. It appears from the report published in the *Freeman's Journal* and *Daily Express* of the 19th March, 1858 (which substantially agree), that Alderman Campbell, on the 17th of May, held a court for the admission of freemen, assisted by Mr. Sherlock as his assessor, under whose advice he rejected certain claimants by service where apprenticeship had only been colourable. The case of persons claiming as husbands of granddaughters of freemen was then brought under consideration, and the Lord Mayor, under the same advice, and following the precedents left by his predecessors, rejected such claims. No claim in right of grandbirth was then preferred or considered. In fact, the present is the only occasion on which the claim has been fully discussed or considered. It appears from the report of Cunningham's case, heard by the revising barristers, that no evidence whatever was adduced in opposition to the claim, nor does it appear that any authority was cited on behalf of the opponent of it. The learned revising barrister decided the question in the absence of any evidence of 59 years non-user, clearly established by the rolls of the Corporation, which, in my opinion, the Lord Mayor is bound at his peril to take judicial notice of, and of much of the other materials on which the present opinion is grounded. The views I have arrived at appear to me to be fully borne out by the report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Municipal Corporations of Ireland. In page 18 of the report on the Corporation of Dublin, the commissioners report to his Majesty, that "the town clerk in cases of admission by birth, first ascertained from the freeman's books that the name of the father of the applicant is entered in them, and that such a person has been 21 years a freeman." In the report of the evidence taken before the commissioners, and published by order of the House of Commons, page 193, Mr. George Jackson, first clerk in the town clerk's office, thus describes the precautions taken in cases of admissions by birth into the city at large:—"It is certified in case of admission by birth of the guild, that A B is the son of such a person who was a freeman of that guild. The town clerks then search in their books to see that the father, whose name is there mentioned, is regularly on their books, and has been twenty-one years a freeman." At page 375 Mr. George Connor states that in the guild of Goldsmith's "claim by birth does not extend to grandsons" and Mr. William Mitchell, at page 474, states, with reference to the guild of Cooks, that "right by birth does not extend to the grandsons of freemen." Mr. Samuel Madder, of the Brewers' Guild, page 460, states that, "in order to entitle a person to his freedom in right of birth, the claimant's father must have been free when the claimant was born." I have formed my opinion independent of this evidence, and refer only by way of Corroboration. I have also observed from the published reports of the proceedings of the Corporation of Derry, that Mr. Dominick M'Causland, one of the leading members of the North West circuit, has advised that Corporation that grandsons of freemen are not entitled to the freedom. In short, I am of opinion that persons claiming to be admitted freemen of the city of Dublin in the right of being grandsons of freemen are not entitled by prescription, or by immemorial custom to be so admitted. It is not alleged that the right is derived under any charter or statute. It is consequently my opinion that Mr. Richard Griffith has not established any right to be admitted a freeman of the city of Dublin, and I advise my Lord Mayor to reject his claim, leaving him, if so advised, to adopt the very simple remedy afforded him by the 9th section of the Municipal Corporation Act, 3rd and 4th Vic., chap 108, of appealing by motion to the Court of Queen's Bench against his lordship's decision, if he shall be dissatisfied with it. For the prosecution of such appeal I feel assured that his lordship will afford him every facility.

The Lord Mayor said it was unnecessary for him to add anything to what Mr. Devitt had said about the case. Feeling great doubt about the right of the grandson of a freeman to the franchise, he thought it proper to place it in the hands of a barrister, and he selected Mr. Devitt, in whose ability, integrity, and honour he had the fullest confidence. Mr. Devitt had now delivered a long, elaborate, and, it appeared to him (the Lord Mayor), very able judgment upon the case, a judgment which proved the vast amount of labour the learned gentleman had taken upon the question, and under these circumstances he had made up his mind to abide by the decision of the assessor, leaving it open to the claimant to appeal to the Queen's Bench or any other court he might be advised, and promising every facility which it was in his power to afford for the bringing of the appeal. When he put the matter into the hands of Mr. Devitt, he did so leaving that gentleman perfectly unshackled, and telling him that his (the Lord Mayor's) only object was to do justice between the parties, according to the law and the right of the case.

Mr. Griffith said he felt it was only respectful to the court that he should be present at the decision. Mr. Devitt had pronounced a most able judgment, but as he (Mr. Griffith) had not had the opportunity of examining the books and records upon which Mr. Devitt had formed his conclusions, and as the claim was one that had been admitted for the last thirty years, he could not, of course, rest satisfied without a fuller investigation of the matter. He did not know, however, whether he would himself go to the expense of an appeal, because he believed his son was entitled to the franchise on the ground that his father (Mr. Griffith) was 21 years a freeman, although he had not become free till two years after the birth of his son. One of the documents quoted by Mr. Devitt seemed to uphold that claim.

The Lord Mayor said he would feel pleasure in admitting Mr. Griffith's son on that ground if he could do so legally.

The court then adjourned.

PUBLIC BREAKFAST TO REV. DR. MURRAY AND GEO. H. STUART, ESQ., IN BELFAST.

On Thursday morning, a public breakfast was held in the School-room attached to May-street Presbyterian Church, to welcome the Rev. Dr. Murray and George H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia, United States, on the occasion of their visit to this country. The chair was occupied by Thomas Sinclair, Esq., J.P.; on his right sat the Rev. Dr. Murray, and on his left Mr. Stuart.

The Chairman said he thought it would be out of place for him to occupy much time in introducing their guests—for, indeed, they required no introduction. (Applause). Were Dr. Murray not with him in person, his writings would have been sufficient introduction; and while they all felt that Dr. Murray's writings were weighty and powerful, they were glad to see him amongst them in good health and bodily vigor. (Hear, hear). With respect to Mr. Stuart, his name was a household word wherever enterprise, generosity, and Christian worth were esteemed. (Applause).

The Rev. Dr Edgar said, that as a member of the deputation which went some time since to America, he had been requested to speak a sentence or two in reference to the object of that meeting. They had long been given invitations for a deputation to visit America on behalf of the Home Mission of the Presbyterian Church to Roman Catholics, and when at length, the deputation answered to their call, the utmost stretch of their imagination could never have realised the thousand varied plans of attention and kindness by which their worthy friends and guests anticipated every wish, and made their whole begging progress through America, a march of triumph. Wherever the deputation travelled they travelled free, because they were the friends of Dr. Murray and George Stuart. The result of their efforts in mere pecuniary matters was £6,200. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Cooke said,—Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, I am only sorry that I was not on the begging expedition with Dr. Edgar; for Dr. Edgar, I am persuaded, is the first man that ever performed such an exploit. I am not surprised at it, for he generally performs a exploit whatever he does—(a laugh)—but a triumphant beggar is, certainly, a novel feature in Dr. Edgar's experience (Laughter.) I am exceedingly glad that he has spared me the work of saying anything on behalf of our two friends to recommend them to your notice. They are perfectly well known to you all; indeed, not to have known Dr. Murray is to be yourself unknown. (Applause.)

Rev. Dr. Morgan said that one thought had occupied his mind since he come into the room, and that was, how truly he could say to their friends—"You have come to us in a good day." God had been pouring out His Spirit both upon America and Ireland in a very remarkable manner. They were to leave that room, and go to lay the foundation-stone of a new Presbyterian Church in Belfast. (Hear, hear). He was glad that they could employ their friends from America in such a work; and he would add a fact which, he trusted, would tell its own lesson to many a heart—that, at one and the same time, they were about to erect in the streets of Belfast, or in the neighbourhood, no less than four new Presbyterian Churches. (Applause). [Dr. Edgar—Five]. He was not so sure about the fifth; but if it came, it was more welcome than all the rest.

Rev. Dr. Edgar—Dunmurry, by all means. You said in the town or its vicinity.

Rev. Dr. Morgan said that, if Dunmurry were the fifth, he had a sixth—(hear, hear)—for there was one spoken about on the other side of the water; and at present their worthy and excellent friend who ministered in that locality had found it necessary to enlarge his church.

Rev. Dr. Murray, who was received with the greatest enthusiasm, then addressed the company. He said he rose with the deepest emotions, and he trusted they would all believe him when he said he would prefer a quiet seat amongst them, and to lift up his heart in thankfulness to God for what He had done for them in America, and for what He was doing in Ireland. Allusion had been made by the honoured brother who went over on the deputation to America to the services which he (Dr. Murray) and Mr. Stuart had performed. He would just say that they were not to believe all that Dr. Edgar had said about him; for Dr. Edgar, like President Jackson, who always spoke to his friends with the highest degree of eulogy, must have put on his glorifying spectacles. (Laughter.) The deputation to America were successful, not because of anything that he (Dr. Murray) or his friend Mr. Stuart did for them, but because of their own character and sleepless perseverance. They went to America with Irish hearts and with a glorious object—to ask assistance in civilising the uncivilised portions of their own country—and if they had remained longer they might have taken away twice the amount they did.

Mr. Stuart next addressed the company. He referred in glowing terms to the blessings which God had poured out upon America and Ireland, to the bonds of sympathy and affection which united the people of the two countries, and the great work which God had given them to accomplish in the world.

Rev. S. M. Dill said that in Ballymena a work similar to what Dr. Morgan referred to was going on, and the Messrs. William and Robert M'Peake had most generously aided it.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The exertions of the Great Ship Company directors and their subordinates have been so unremitting that there is now no doubt about the readiness of their vessel to start on Saturday week, June 9. A large body of engineers and smiths from Swindon went on board on Monday to assist in carrying out the alterations in the machinery department, and will be finished by Wednesday next. Mr. Yates, the secretary to the Great Ship Company, will sail for New York on Saturday next, in order to make arrangements for the reception of the ship on the other side of the Atlantic. There is a very fair demand for the berths, but as the number will be limited to 300 passengers only, there is no doubt of the ship having her full complement. The crew signed articles on Saturday last, and almost the whole of the hands are now on board. Mr. Bold, the manager, still remains in the ship, and will accompany it to New York, and remain with her during her stay in America. Some insurances are being effected at Lloyd's by individual proprietors in the Great Ship Company to the value of their shares. The rate charged for the voyage to America out and home is 6 per cent., or about four times the usual terms.

The screw-steamer Edward Hawkins, from Cronstadt to England, supposed to have been lost, has been fallen in with. The underwriters at Lloyds were interested in her to the extent of £150,000, and yesterday evening the rate of insurance was nominally forty to sixty per cent.

BIRTHS.

Adderley—May 24, at Dover, the wife of the Hon. W. Adderley, of a son.

Bellew—June 1, at 9, Leinster-street, the wife of T. A. Grattan Bellew, Esq., of a son.

Bolton—May 31, at 5, Adelaide-road, the wife of Lyndon Bolton, Esq., of twin sons, the eldest still-born.

Charter—June 1, at Templemore, the wife of Major [illegible] Charter, 16th depot battalion, of a daughter.

Cornock—May 31, at Springfield, co. Wexford, the wife of [illegible] Cornock, Esq., of a son and heir.

Dashwood—May 28, at Stone Lodge, Ipswich, the Hon. Mrs. George Dashwood, of a son.

Gladstone—On the 30th instant, at 28, Leinster-gardens, the wife of Dr. J. H. Gladstone, of a daughter.

Middleton—May 31, at 37, York-street, the wife of A. H. Middleton, Esq., of a son.

O'Donnell—at Hyeres, South of France, the wife of Bryan O'Donnell, Esq., The Hill, Kilmallock, of a son and heir.

Fenton—May 18, the wife of Captain John Fenton, of her Majesty's 84th Regiment, of a son.

Seale—On the 29th instant, at Portland-place, Circus-road, St. John's-wood, the wife of Alfred Seale, of twin sons.

MARRIAGES.

Couche and Couche—On the 30th inst., at St. John's, Longsight, by the Rev. J. P. Pitcairn, M.A., Henry Peter Palmer, eldest son of the late Henry Couche, Esq., of Fowey, Cornwall, to [illegible], youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant Couche, R.N., of [illegible] land Crescent, Longsight.

Graves and Howlin—May 29, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Thomas Ellis, John Ballow Graves, Esq., eldest son of [illegible] John Baker Graves, Kandy, Ceylon, to [illegible] Mary, only daughter of the late John Howlin, D.L., of Ballyhyland, county Wexford.

Irving and Clarke—May 31, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Doctor Stanford, David Irving, Esq., of this city, to [illegible] Walker, eldest daughter of Frederick Clarke, Esq., [illegible]

Robinson and Warren—On the 29th inst., at [illegible] square, by the Rev. G. R. Gray, vicar of Inkberrow, [illegible] shire, uncle of the bridegroom, Frederic, son of Charles [illegible] Esq., of 8, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, and [illegible] wickshire, to Lydia, daughter of the late Robert Warren, Esq., 87, Glocester-place, Portman-square.

Sandwith and Hargreaves—On Tuesday, the 29th inst., at St. Stephen's, Paddington, by the Lord Bishop of Labuan, [illegible] Rev. Harvey Brooks, M.A., incumbent, Humphry Sandwith, C.B., D.C.L., Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Robert Hargreaves, Esq., of Accrington, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

Chichester—March 25, at Calcutta, Francis, only son of the [illegible] Algernon and Mrs. Chichester, aged seven months.

Colling—May 18, at the Curragh Camp, Captain John Colling, H.M.'s 26th Cameronian Regiment, aged 28, having been wounded by a stray bullet, while in the performance of his duty when at rifle practice.

Freeman—May 27, at Blessington, county Wicklow, Frances, the dearly beloved wife of Simon B. Freeman, Esq., in the [illegible] of her age.

Lucas—May 29, at 11, Boltons, West Brompton, Elizabeth Lucas, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Lucas, of Hitchin, in the 60th year of her age.

O'Hara—May 26, at 4 a.m., at Annaghmore, county of Sligo, Charles King O'Hara, Esq., aged 74 years.

Rutledge—April 10, at Fyzabad, Oude, of cholera, Lieutenant Bruen Rutledge, of H.M.'s 84th Regiment.

Young—May 29, at St. Michael's Parsonage, Shrewsbury, Lucinda, the beloved wife of the Rev. R. Goodwin Young, sister to the late Rev. George C. Kingston, Rector of [illegible] co. Cork.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER-HEAD, DUBLIN, JUNE 1.—ARRIVED—[illegible]; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Times, Liverpool, goods; [illegible] Kent, Liverpool, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; and [illegible] vessels.

SAILED—Anna Maria, Carmarthen, porter; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Times, Liverpool, goods; Mary, Wexford, goods; Nimrod, Llanelly, [illegible]; Glasgow, goods; Irishman, Glasgow, goods; [illegible] Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—JUNE 2.

Morning Tide, 9-44. Evening Tide, [illegible]

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES" [illegible]
For either Morning or Evening [illegible]
STAMPED.
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Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas and County of Dublin, for the Proprietor, Lawrence E. Knox, Esq., [illegible] Robert Gray Souter—Saturday, June 2, 1860.